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REPORTAGE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Final Communique Issued

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] 1. The ministers of the nine-member governments of the Second Conference on the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa met in Maputo on 27 and 28 November with the representatives of 30 other governments and 18 development agencies, including observers.

2. The conference was inaugurated by President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, with Minister of Finance and Development Planning Peter S. Mmusi of the Republic of Botswana presiding.

3. Personal messages of support on behalf of the secretary general of the United Nations and the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity were delivered.

4. Statements of support for the goals of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) from the following government and development agencies were read: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, United States of America, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Holland, Norway, United Kingdom, GDR, FRG, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), World Bank, European Economic Community (EEC) and European Investment Bank, Kuwait Development Fund, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), OPEC Fund for International Development, and United Nations Development Program.

5. The speakers firmly supported the strategy, purposes and goals of the Lusaka Declaration for Economic Liberation, and they promised to provide the program of action approved by the heads of the SADCC governments at their summit meeting in Lusaka on 1 April 1980 with financial and technical support.

6. The program of action is designed to achieve speedy economic and social development, to promote regional self-sufficiency and reduce dependence, particularly on the Republic of South Africa.

7. The proposals in the transportation and communications sector were submitted for discussion by the president of the Southern Africa Transportation and Communications Commission, Luis Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport for the People's Republic of Mozambique.

8. Discussion in other sectors pertaining to Southern Africa development coordination, including in particular proposals in the realm of food reserves, was presented by Minister of Economic Planning Bernard Chidzero of Zimbabwe.

9. The specific initial pledges of financial support made during the conference totaled $650 million for the coming five years. In addition to this, some governments and international agencies gave clear indications of additional support in the near future. To begin with, the greater part of the funds will be used for transportation and communications, recognized by the conference as a basic prerequisite to an increase in production and trade.

10. Technical and financial aid, including consulting services, was promised in support of the work of the Southern Africa transportation and communications commission, for the implementation of the regional food reserves and energy planning programs.

Machel Speech

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] The president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, inaugurated the Second Conference on the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa (SADCC-II) at the military club in Maputo with a major address which was followed attentively by all those present. In his speech he spoke of various aspects connected to the strategy approved by nine countries in this African region with a view to being able jointly to overcome the underdevelopment which characterizes them. The following is the text of his address.

"Mr President, heads of national delegations and international organizations, and delegates:

It is with satisfaction that the People's Republic of Mozambique welcomes the second cooperation conference of Southern African nations here in Maputo.

Nine countries in which the aftereffects of colonial domination still make themselves felt today in their economic backwardness are present at this conference.

Representatives of the five continents, representatives of countries with different levels of development, and international economic and financial organizations are represented at this conference.

All here, in the diversity of their economic systems, are seeking to establish a joint platform for concrete action with a view to promoting the development of this zone of Africa.

To all the delegates we express the warm welcome of the People's Republic of Mozambique

The holding of meetings and conferences on regional cooperation is a part of a qualitatively new stage in Southern Africa. It is the result of the development of the national liberation struggle process in our zone, which has already entered into its final phase. Apart from the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of

Apartheid in South Africa, the basic question posed now has to do with the rapid development of the countries in Southern Africa--development allowing the advancement of the material and social well-being of the peoples.

In our countries we encounter the blatant contradiction between the dimensions of the resources we have and the economic lag which characterizes us.

Our countries are not poor. Their wealth has been kept in a latent state, wasted or utilized without benefit to our peoples.

One of the most important concentrations of natural resources in the world is to be found in Southern Africa.

All of this wealth still remains idle or is being wasted, like the water of the rivers which empty into the sea without generating energy or irrigating the fields. All of this potential wealth makes the acute state of underdevelopment to which colonial domination doomed our countries still more dramatic and inconsistent.

The effects of colonial domination are still to be found in our countries.

The exploitation and the plundering to which we were subjected by the colonial powers caused grave distortions and deformations in the economies of our countries.

These are seen in the fact that our economies are characterized by real per capita yields which are among the lowest in the world, despite the immense wealth which our countries possess.

The economies of the countries in Southern Africa were conceived and organized as a function of South Africa.

South Africa was transformed into the focal center of the zone. The highway and railroad networks converged upon it. The surplus manpower from the countries in the region, paid for at laughable prices and subject to an inhuman and racist regime, were channeled toward it. South Africa became the supply center for raw materials, equipment and services for these subordinate industries existing in the region.

Through this process, the beginnings of which go back to the organization of the system of colonial exploitation at the end of the last century, our countries were subordinated to South Africa and economically chained to the dungeons of Apartheid. This dependence represented a basic condition leading to the situation of underdevelopment in which our countries find themselves.

The struggle we are waging to reduce our dependence, perticularly on South Africa, is an integral and essential part of the struggle for the right of our peoples to the development which will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

On the other hand, the dependence of our countries on South Africa was seen as a tool for the strengthening and defense of the Apartheid regime, which has been condemned by the entire international community.

The struggle for the real economic independence of the nine countries is not a closed process. It comes within the general struggle of mankind for political liberation, for the economic and social emancipation of the peoples. Consolidating the independence of the free countries in the region means weaking the racist regime and creating the conditions enabling the peoples still under domination to participate fully in this grandiose project.

As soon as Namibia is independent and Apartheid has been liquidated in South Africa, these countries can with every right benefit from the advantages of the regional cooperation we will establish.

The struggle for the development of the natural resources of our zone to the benefit of our peoples is not directed against any country or group of countries. It is not in conflict with any of the other regional and interregional institutions in existence. The underdevelopment in which Southern Africa finds itself is the common enemy.

In order to develop we must first of all be able to rely on our own ability and experience. To this end it is essential for us to make an inventory of the abilities and experience of each of our nine countries in all sectors of activity, so that we can benefit therefrom in our cooperation.

We can rely on the participation of all the countries and organizations on the basis of mutual and advantageous cooperation, consistent with noninterference and respect for the right of each people to its independent development.

In this campaign to raise the standard of living of our people, we want modern technology, the technology of the 20th century, the technology enriched by the advances of science in the era in which we live. We want to train technicians who are highly skilled and competent.

We also want to promote a healthy and real cooperation which will make possible the rapid and stable growth of our economies.

Mr President, Delegates:

The dimensions of the tasks we are setting for ourselves in order to achieve progress, self-sufficiency and development in this sector of mankind represent a challenge which our peoples are determined to meet.

The effects of the world situation we are experiencing today are reflected in our economies, and they represent a threat to the implementation of our development strategy. World inflation, which affects our economies in general, is felt in particularly serious form in the economically backward countries.

The dizzying rise in prices, those of equipment and oil in particular, without a corresponding increase in the price of the raw materials we produce, has seriously aggravated the economic situation of the countries in the process of development and can be a factor contributing to discord.

The present situation in this sector requires that we seek ways of fully utilizing the resources existing in our countries. Specifically in the energy sector, water resources, if properly used, will make it posrible to supply a large part of the energy necessary for the development of our regional programs.

The coordination and development of the systems of transportation and communications in our zone is a crucial aspect of regional cooperation.

All of the countries in the zone will benefit from the development of the transportation and communications sector because of its importance to cooperation, to the normal shipment of raw materials, trade in products among the countries in the region and between them and foreign countries. The developed countries, which are interested in seeing trade exchange with our zone develop in rapid, efficient fashion and at competitive prices, will also benefit from it.

The appointment of the Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission is a reflection of the importance we assign to the coordination of the transportation and communications systems, which are indispensable to the rational use of the existing infrastructures and the implementation of new projects.

In the spirit of economic cooperation and mutual aid which characterizes the actions of the nine countries in the zone, we believe that the coastal countries should assume the responsibility for creating the conditions necessary to enable their ports to serve as a platform for shipping products abroad and to the interior.

It is necessary, then, that the capacity of the existing infrastructures be increased and that others be established so that they will correspond to the level of economic and trade development foreseen.

The question of cadres is a basic one for the development of our countries.

Therefore it is necessary that broad programs for the training of the cadres essential to the realization and the continuity of all our projects be undertaken.

Mr President:

We are meeting together at this conference because the development of Southern Africa benefits the world's economy. The economic development of the countries of Southern Africa makes a contribution to the development of mankind.

Within the framework of the complementary economic roles of the countries in this zone, we want to develop industry, establish basic industry and mechanize agriculture. We do not want to be eternally just raw material suppliers.

We want to promote the development of economic and trade relations within the context of bilateral or multilateral cooperation. We are in a position to move ahead with viable projects on the basis of which we will obtain mutual benefit.

The advance of the economic area covered by the nine free countries in the region will create more favorable market conditions for investment on a more attractive economic scale.

The economic area to which we refer is not closed. There are nine nations today. In the future certainly more countries will participate. Thus we will be contributing to cooperation on a continental scale.

This is a question of an experiment involving countries with unequal levels of development, and countries with different social systems, seeking to establish a platform for cooperation advantageous to all the participating parties.

Mr President:

This conference is of great signifincance to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mozambique is a country building socialism, working to triumph over the underdevelopment inherited after centuries of colonial exploitation and aggravated by ten years of colonial war.

We value this conference and the cooperation it seeks to build, for it evidences the desire of all our countries to create progress, to establish the basis for a common and mutually advantageous effort in the struggle for economic and social development.

We believe in cooperation on the basis of equality of interests and mutual advantages. Therefore we do not identify cooperation with aid.

We are prepared to launch and develop specific cooperative action in various sectors with the countries and organizations which respect our sovereignty and independence, our right to decide our own future for ourselves.

The programs which will be analyzed by this conference are bold. They are programs which seek to break out of underdevelopment in Southern Africa.

Our countries are determined to triumph over all difficulties, all obstacles in the path of the implementation of their legitimate aspirations for peace and progress. They are determined to advance along the path of cooperation and development.

It is our hope that this conference will represent a significant new step in the process of transforming international economic relations.

We believe that it can demonstrate the viability of establishing specific mechanisms for cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits among countries and international organizations, independent of their political and economic systems and their state of development.

We will make our conference an important step toward the success of the joint effort involving our capacities and potential.

This conference should then make a positive contribution to the more general effort to establish a new, just and equitable economic order.

It is in this spirit that we reiterate our welcome to all the delegates and we wish good work and the greatest success for the second cooperation conference of the countries in Southern Africa.

The struggle continues!

Many thanks."

South African Stance

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Antonio Makwala: "A Fading Smile"]

[Text] While the countries participating in the Conference on the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa continue their work to establish some future planning in Maputo, Pretoria is watching with a mixture of sarcasm and apprehension.

Sarcasm, in truth, because the economies of the Southern African countries are so dependent on South Africa and so fragmented that from the heights of the throne of regional economic power in South Africa the present is seen as unchangeable. There is apprehension, because the ambitious desires of Southern Africa for economic liberation are based on the recent political triumph in Zimbabwe. The cohesion of the Front Line State, which at a given point seemed so fragile and so near the breaking point which South Africa sought so assiduously to provoke, is too real an item on the political agenda in Southern Africa for the leaders in Pretoria to watch the struggle which Southern Africa is waging in the economic sector entirely calmly.

The strategic development approved by the SADCC countries on 1 April of this year in Lusaka has two aspects: regional economic integration and joint action to insure international support of the development projects. At the beginning this was the last thing which could raise any eyebrows in Pretoria, because this would involve great involvement in Southern African countries on the part of the West, in particular the member nations of the EEC. This could mean a change in the exclusivity of the extensive investments in South Africa, which have in significant fashion represented complicity in the perpetuation of the Apartheid system throughout the successive governments of the Nationalist Party.

If Great Britain, France, Italy and other EEC countries eventually make their money and technical capacity available to the countries which are neighbors of South Africa, this precisely could become a political and economic alternative for their major investment policies in South Africa. Certainly this will mean more coming from Europe and less from South Africa, thus leaving the path open for political pressures on Pretoria from the West.

Speaking at a joint session of the Development Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels recently, President Quett Masire of Botswana, who is also president of the SADCC, put it rather clearly when he said that European development in the countries with majority regimes in Southern Africa "represents a constructive contribution to changing the Republic of South Africa." He added: "Once this change (in South Africa) has occurred, a long process will begin. Massive support and an effort in the direction of independent economic development in the countries with majority regimes in Southern Africa is a basic element in this process."

Without a doubt the money and the technical capacity of the West is not the result of angelic purity or charity, nor is this aid any less problematical for the independent development of the nations than the whip was in the colonial period prior to independence. But this is a problem which the countries affected must resolve in accordance with their own development philosophies. What concerns South Africa is the possibility that the West will abandon South African shores for a more enduring alternative for Western capital and political influence.

And if an indicative setting is needed, one can look precisely at Giscard D'Estaing's plans in the Middle East.

Yes, it is true, South Africa is still smiling, but if one looks closely one will see that the smile is fading.

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MOZAMBIQUE-UGANDA MEETINGS END

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] After the talks between the delegates of our country and those of Uganda, headed by the maximum leader of the Mozambican revolution, President Samora Machel, and by the president of the military commission which governs that country, Paulo Mowanga, the Ugandan leader left Maputo yesterday afternoon.

During the talks held yesterday morning, the president of the Military Commission of Uganda outlined the political, military and economic situation facing his country. He especially stressed the elections which he said will take place in Uganda on 10 December. He said that according to the position of the Military Commission of Uganda, after the elections it will be possible to devote more effort to the tasks of national reconstruction.

Departure of the Ugandan Delegation

Taking part in the talks for Mozambique were Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, the National Political Commissar of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] Lt Gen Armando Emilio Guebuza, the Minister of Domestic Trade Aranda da Silva and Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe. For Uganda the following took part among others: the head of the general staff, Brig David Ojok; the minister of regional cooperation, Dr Alber W Pico Owiny; and the minister of supply, Dr Moses Tako Apiliga.

The minister of foreign affairs of our country, Joaquim Chissano was at the Mavalane International Airport to see off the president of the Military Commission of Uganda.

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WESTERN PRESS 'MISINFORMATION' ATTEMPTS DENOUNCED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "The Semantics of Misinformation"]

[Text] Because it is an irreversible process, as the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism in Africa becomes inevitable, the imperialists, through their powerful misinformation and propaganda machine, are intensifying maneuvers to divert international public opinion from an examination and evaluation of the uncheckable progress of the National Liberation Movements.

To achieve this end, the professional misinformers have adopted a method of confusing aggressor with victim, occupiers with occupied, directly involved parties with those who, because of their internationalist mission and ideals of freedom, unconditionally support the struggles of peoples who are still oppressed and their respective vanguards.

The current use of this particular tactic, which is as old as imperialism itself, is a significant act of desperation; the Western media have determined to "distract" everyone and, at the same time, even to "humanize" the vile apartheid regime, placing it in the same category as another aggressive and occupying regime: Morocco.

On close examination, although the two regimes practice a policy of occupation and repression, the difference between them, reflected in the system in effect in the respective countries, absolutely cannot be ignored, at the risk of falling in with the game of considering the Botha clique as a "normal" regime, to be condemned only for its illegal occupation of Namibian territory. All the world knows that the reality is much more cruel.

This explains the carefully-designed semantic aberration that a certain foreign newspaper, widely known for its "mission," has been publishing regarding the liberation struggles of the brother peoples of Namibia and the Sahara.

In fact, at a time when the international community, through the United Nations, is intensifying efforts to find a peaceful solution for these African issues, the "talking vultures" of the West would have it believed that, at this very moment, the African countries whose geographic location and ideological option leads them to provide the most direct support for these struggles have decided to betray their own principles.

According to this press, Angola and Algeria, weary of their willing sacrifices in their unconditional and multifaceted support to SWAPO, the ANC and the POLISARIO Front, have decided to enter into direct negotiations with Botha's South Africa and the Morocco of King Hassan II, the very regimes that oppress the Namibian, South African and Saharan peoples, and to assume the role of parties directly involved in the resolution of the conflicts at issue.

The logical interpretation intended in these reports is that Angola and Algeria have betrayed their own principles and the just aspirations of their brother peoples in struggle.

This misinterpretation is all the more deliberate, considering that the reactionary forces in the field, from the actual oppressors to the African puppet regimes and the Western powers supporting them, recently suffered a major defeat in the UN General Assembly, which rejected the Moroccan-Senegalese proposal for the Sahara and demanded that Rabat withdraw its troops from occupied Saharan territory. Another setback was the UN secretary general's reiteration of his intent to go ahead on discussions between SWAPO, South Africa, a Western contact group and the Front Line countries, with the valuable addition of the Angolan proposal to create a demilitarized zone.

Another factor of concern to the Western powers cannot be ignored: the measures that have been recommended, some of which have already been carried out by certain African countries, such as Nigeria, which are prepared to use every weapon that might "enlighten" certain powers. The South African Radio has recently begun to mention--arrogantly, but with a certain amount of concern--the measures announced by the Lagos government regarding the use of petroleum as a means to apply pressure, through the multinationals, to cut off support to South Africa.

Thus the activity of a certain foreign press is understandable; it has no argument to convince anyone of the need to "defend the West...in Africa."

It is even more understandable when we see who is most avidly raising the spectre of "betrayal" of the part of Angola and Algeria, as the nationalized press, led by ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] is doing in Carneiro's Portugal.

The only reply to this moribund raving is a practical reaffirmation of support by the progressive African peoples and all the peace-loving forces for the peoples in struggle in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They all have the same enemy: imperialism.

The progressive press in the countries where the imperialist press is headquartered also has an important role to play in enlightening public opinion about the true progress of the liberation process there where opression and domination still exist.

The sharpening of the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is characteristic of the present stage of development of the world's productive forces, meaning that any and every struggle between exploiter and exploited becomes a universal struggle, and that all the progressive voices have an obligation to combat the misinformation and confusion of anti-popular verbalism.

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REVIEW OF PARTICIPATION, ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN LABOR SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 4

> [Text] Day by day, Angola's workers are more conscientiously carrying out the tasks of national reconstruction. Noteworthy in this context is the mobilizing role of Angola's union federation in motivating and expanding the professional awareness of each worker.

The effective engagement of the workers in the struggle to implement party decisions and directives is seen in various areas of the nation's life. On 11 November 1980, the Angolan people will celebrate the fifth anniversary of their independence. In 1975, the MPLA (then a movement) appealed to all the people to rebuild the country. The working class has answered that appeal with great determination.

Since independence, the UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) has already organized three socialist emulation plans. The first one was carried out in 40 production units. The second one was effected in 80 companies, and the current, more general, plan takes in 375 work centers. About 100,000 workers are engaged in this plan, which has an important place in strengthening the nation's economy.

The workers are facing various problems in performing their jobs, such as the shortage of raw materials, accessories and spare parts and problems with energy and fuel. Even so, all this has not entirely prevented them from carrying out their task of increasing production. Despite countless shortages, during the second stage of socialist emulation, starting in June, production averaged 87.17 percent of the goals set by the UNTA, as against 81.13 percent in the first phase.

The third emulation plan was initiated in February of this year. In August, 170 workers were considered outstanding, and 2,537 workers and 92 companies distinguished themselves, as well. In the same month, 20,390 workers performed 220 days of voluntary labor.

The "Agostinho Neto Column," in which a large number of workers are enrolled, recently rebuilt the city of Mongua, which had been destroyed by the South African racists. This action was of great significance in improving professional awareness and national unity. The column is constituted by employees of companies in various provinces of the country, who are imbued with the spirit of national reconstruction.

All Areas Reflect Reconstruction Spirit

The spirit of reconstruction is reflected in all areas of the nation's life. The Angolan Government is constantly extending the campaign to eliminate or reduce

illiteracy. Thus the first training seminar for instructors in the national dialects began on 13 October in Luanda. The seminar marks a new phase in the struggle against illiteracy. In the provinces, the 23 participants will insure the success of important pilot projects in the Kikongo, Kimbundo, Umbunda, Chokue, Mbunda and Kwanyama dialects, for which standard transcriptions were recently made official.

The workers' participation is also noteworthy in the fish processing industry. Production of dried and semi-cured fish received special mention in the recommendations of the first MPLA congress, because fresh and frozen fish are not available to communities in the interior.

Production in this sector increased from 19,000 tons in 1977 to about 23,000 tons in 1979. Recovery has been slow. This year, production reached 54 percent of the production in 1973. In the first half of this year, the increase over the same period in previous years was 41 percent of the 1973 levels. [Sentence as published]. These were the results registered in this sector.

The fishing sector has about 20,000 workers, 30 percent more than in 1976, the year of its reactivation, and 67 percent of the number employed in the colonial period. Some 52 percent are engaged in fishing and ship repairs; 74 percent of the workers are linked to state companies, 7.5 percent are in the private sector, 1.2 percent are in cooperatives and the remaining workers are self-employed. There are about 5,000 manual fishermen, of whom only 7 percent are organized in cooperatives.

The sector is striving to carry out the directives of the first congress. Thus two centers have been created: a retraining center in Luanda, and a center for professional training in Mocamenes. The Ministry of Education created the "Helder Neto" intermediate institute to train skilled workers for sea and land operations. Some 108 scholarship students are attending intermediate and high-level courses abroad.

Despite a whole series of problems, the agricultural workers are becoming increasingly conscientious. Production of cassava, vegetables and yams has shown indisputable growth in the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980. A significant increase is expected this year over last year. According to data and projections for the latter half of the year, this is possible, although production is still below the goals set by the first congress.

The wheat-milling industry is now in operation. Last year, production reached 60 percent of the goal, set at 80,000 to 90,000 tons. An 18-percent increase is expected over 1979 production, or 70 percent of the goal set. Production increased by 105 percent from the first congress to last year, and is expected to increase by 142 percent by the end of the year.

All these statistics give a general idea of the Angolan workers' engagement in the process of national reconstruction.

In this current phase, the role of Angola's union central is enormous. Although various circumstances make some absenteeism unavoidable, the workers have still not fully and effectively gained professional awareness. This is because of the long colonial "night" to which the people were subjected. Each worker must feel responsible for his production sector. Only thus will production and productivity be further improved in all sectors of national life.

6362
CSO: 4401

MOXICO MEETING SURVEYS SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Lwena--The fourth regular session of the Moxico Province Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party took place recently in the municipio of Luacano. The session was chaired by Lt Col Marques Monakapui (Bassovava), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, coordinator of the party's Province Committee and provincial commissioner of Moxico.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the activities conducted since the third session and to analyze the current political, social, economic and military situation in the province. Most of the committee members attended.

Regarding the political, social, economic and military situation in the province, it was concluded that, despite efforts to improve the living conditions of the people, various problems persist, specifically with respect to supplies of essential products, building materials and fuels, as well as certain irregularities in the flights linking the province to the rest of the country.

The Party Provincial Committee recommended that all its members, the MPLA-Party Youth, the mass organizations and the general public make a great effort to increase production and productivity and take greater responsibility in carrying out higher-level party directives.

The participants in the fourth regular session of the province committee also recommended that the Provincial Commissariat put an end as soon as possible to the persisting situation of self-supply [workers appropriating goods for their own use], sabotage, lack of dynamism and irresponsibility on the part of some government officials in performing their duties. They further recommended more forceful action to acquire fuels for the province.

The meeting also recommended that the Ministry of Energy take steps to normalize the electric power supply, and that the human and material resources be made available to install the power line from the Dala Dam, which is already in an advanced stage of construction.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants approved a motion of support for the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and the republic, for the way in which they have guided the nation in the construction of the socialist society and have supported the just struggle of peoples for their freedom, especially in Namibia and South Africa.

USSR ADVISORS AT OFFICERS' GRADUATION CEREMONY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning in the Defense Ministry in Luanda, 20 superior officers were commissioned in a ceremony presided over by Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the party's Political Bureau and Mozambique's minister of defense.

The 20 officers commissioned as lieutenant colonels attended the fourth superior officers' training course, which ended recently in Huambo. The 40month course provided the officers with the necessary knowledge of modern military technology, which will permit better performance at all levels of the armed forces.

Concluding the ceremony, the minister offered congratulations for the successes in improving our defense capability, and offered thanks for the internationalist support we have received in this area. "Our cadres," he said at one point, "still have some difficulty mastering military technology; we are increasingly aware of the need for continuing training to insure the defense of our revolutionary conquests."

Speaking of the need to improve discipline, Colonel Tonha urged the graduating officers to be the first to set an example, since discipline is a decisive factor in the successful performance of their duties, given the countless responsibilities imposed by the revolution.

Finally, the defense minister once again reaffirmed the Angolan people's determination to continue to lend their unconditional support to the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, particularly the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

Attending the ceremony were Col Joao Luis Neto (Xieto), member of the party's Political Bureau and vice minister of defense; Lieutenant Colonel Orlog, member of the Central Committee, commander general of the Navy and vice minister of defense; Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), commander-general of the FAPA/DAA [?People's Air Force/Airborne Division] and vice minister of defense; Soviet advisors and several other officers of the general staff of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola].

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ARREST ALLEGATIONS DENIED—Using lies and slander, the enemies of the Angolan revolution constantly seek to distort the image of the People's Republic of Angola. Thus, almost every day, a certain foreign press publishes reports, allegedly originating in Angola, of incidents that have not occurred here and have never occurred here, as any impartial observer may easily verify. A current example is the case of the alleged arrest of foreign citizens, as if it were a violation of human rights to punish common criminals, as if proven offenders did not belong in jail in any state of law such as ours. Denying the rumor circulated by the more reactionary Portuguese news media, and immediately echoed by a certain ratio station that systematically attacks the Angolan revolution, an official source contacted in Luanda stated that our constitutional law is scrupulously observed, and that no one anywhere in Angola has been arrested without reasonable cause. Moreover, as the official stressed, no one can be arrested or tried in Angola except under the terms of the law, and all accused are guaranteed the broadest rights to defense. Finally, as he told us, all individuals are equal before the law; they enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties. Therefore, reports that anyone in Angola is being held unlawfully are unfounded and untrue. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 7] 6362

SABOTEUR SENTENCED--Luanda, 9 November—The People's Revolutionary Tribunal this weekend sentenced the Angolan Abilio de Rafaela to 16 years in prison for acts of sabotage. The court proved that the prisoner, who belongs to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet movement, several times placed explosives on railroads and highways of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 8] 5058

CSO: 4401

CENSUS RESULTS SHOW SLOWDOWN IN POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The growth rate of Cape Verde's population fell in recent years due mainly to the great emigration of the 1970's, the National Census Commission reports. The data were presented at a meeting led by Comrade Jose Brito, state secretary for cooperation and planning, marking the end of the first phase of the commission's work.

Preliminary data released by the commission show a growth rate of Cape Verde population between 1970 and 1980 of 0.8 percent, and the rate of 1.8 percent in relation to the 1960 census and 2.3 percent in relation to that of 1950. The same data register a reduction in the growth rate of some islands in relation to the growth of 1970.

These reductions occurred on islands of major emigration, both internal and external. That is the case of Boa Vista, where the population fell 0.4 percent; Sao Nicolau, which showed a drop of 1.8 percent; Bravo, 1.2 percent less; and Santo Antao, 0.4 percent less.

On the other hand, some islands had minor increases in the growth rate, as in the case of Fogo, with 0.5 percent; Maio, with 1.7 percent; Santiago, with 1.2 percent; and Sal, with 0.5 percent more.

Meanwhile, the township of Praia grew considerably, where population is estimated at 39,794, an increase of 3.6 percent, a quite significant rate compared to the national average. Sao Vicente township, whose population is 41,792 persons, is next, with a growth of 2.8 percent.

The National Census Commission added that Cape Verde has a resident population of 296,093 inhabitants and a present population of 288,845; a male population of 137,154 and female population of 158,939; a total of 56,206 housing units; and a total population composed of 58,206 families.

Population distribution according to islands is: Boa Vista, 3,397; Brava, 6,984; Fogo, 31,115; Maio, 4,103; Sal, 6,006; Santiago, 145,923; Santo Antao, 43,198; Sao Nicolau, 13,575; and Sao Vicente, 11,792 inhabitants.

8834
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ARAB FISHING DEVELOPMENT AID--Abou Dhabi, 20 Nov--The Arab Economic Development Fund has agreed to grant $1.2 million in economic aid to the Cape Verde islands, the UAR news agency announced yesterday. The money will be used to finance the tuna fishing sector. From Rome, meanwhile, it is reported that Gambia has been granted $760,000 in food aid by the World Food Program. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 8] 6362

JUDICIAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--A judicial agreement, signed on 21 October between Cape Verde and the GDR, was one of the most important items on the agenda during the visit of an East German delegation led by Hans Joachim Heuser, GDR minister of justice. On his arrival, Heuser granted a press conference during which he stated that the visit was an excellent opportunity to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and would also permit an important exchange of experiences between the two justice departments. The working agenda of this important delegation included meetings with Cape Verdian jurists. The agreement, which reflects the desire for cooperation between the two states, strongly emphasizes cooperation in the areas of family, penal and labor law. It is noted that the judgments pronounced in the area of support obligations are acknowledged by the other party without review by the courts. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 5] 6362

CSO: 4401

NORMAL ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SET FOR DECEMBER

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The anomalous situation resulting from a shortage of electric power which has existed in the city of Bissau since 2 October due to a fire in the capital's electric-power station will not be completely normal until 20 December.

Meanwhile, the problem will be partially solved by 10 December, when two generating sets of 1,000 kilowatts each begin to function. They arrived in the country recently from the German Democratic Republic. In fact, with these two generators the power shortage will be less severe.

It is reported, however, that tomorrow, Friday, a Portuguese team will arrive in Bissau. They are from the General Electric Company and will make the needed repairs to the main group whose damages are in the alternators. Furthermore, the damaged set needs several parts that are also arriving tomorrow, mainly 1 ton of copper rods for the coils. Both repairs and purchase of materials will be financed by the Swedish SIDA [expansion unknown].

Meanwhile, the Portuguese General Electric Company sales specialist was in Bissau several days, having returned to Portugal yesterday. He studied the situation and made some concrete proposals for repairing the machine, on terms acceptable to our government, which decided to give the "green light" for starting the work immediately.

8834
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GDR MILITANT TRAINING--The refresher course for teachers of militant training taught by GDR internationalists came to a close last Saturday at the meeting room of the Party Secretariat. The 5-week course was given to 37 teachers of the national secondary school within the context of retraining educational cadres that the Directorate General of Education has been conducting at various levels. During the refresher course, the participants received instruction about various aspects associated with national political life and issues of current international events. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

BRAZILIAN AIRCRAFT PURCHASE--The State Commission for Transportation and Tourism will buy four Brazilian aircraft from EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company]. One is a Bandeirante, two are Sertanejos and one is a Senica. They are being bought through a loan granted our government by the Bank of Brazil amounting to $2,176,000, which is about 77 million Guinean pesos. The aircraft, which are to be delivered to the Guinea-Bissau government within 1 month, will considerably increase the air fleet of our LIA [expansion unknown] civil aviation company. At the moment, besides having manpower shortages, the LIA has great difficulty providing regular flights, especially to the nation's interior, due to insufficient aircraft. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

ITALIAN HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION--School books for 100,000 children and beds and medicine for 10 field hospitals and pharmacies are included in a donation to be delivered soon to Guinea-Bissau through the Organizing Committee of the Development Project. This donation is within the scope of a meeting held last March in Bissau between the Italian Committee for UNESCO and the Guinea-Bissau government. This body, along with the Italian government and the Industrial Association, is part of the Ascoli Organizing Committee for Development. A Guinean delegation was in Italy for a week to complete details of the gift. The delegation also had several meetings for the purpose of expanding cooperation in various fields. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

USSR TRADE UNIONS DONATION--In a ceremony held yesterday morning at the headquarters of the National Union of Guinean Workers [UNTG], a donation of three Planeta heavy motorized units and five bicycles was delivered to the directorate of our trade-union federation by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Present at the ceremony were comrades Domingos Brito, member of the Guinean National Council of the PAIGC; Leonel Vieira, national secretary of the UNTG for foreign relations; the counselor of the Soviet embassy in Bissau, Anatoli Bolanov; and heads of various departments of our trade-union federation. The counselor of the USSR embassy said

that this donation represents, once again in practice, the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two organizations and the Soviet and Guinean peoples. Comrade Leonel Vieira, in turn, asked that the leaders of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions be informed of "the depth of our gratitude and our acknowledgement of the beneficial aid in all fields that we have been receiving." And he asserted, concluding: "We want to make it very clear that we are ready to exert all efforts to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two trade-union organizations." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 1] 8834

GDR EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE--Within the framework of existing cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the GDR proposes to conduct an assistance program for the continuing training of cadres in the education sector of our brother country. The program will consist of internships and courses administered both in Guinea-Bissau and the GDR. Currently, 4-week training courses for school administrators are scheduled to take place in November and in March of next year. An 8-week course conducted exclusively for directors of the School of Bissau was concluded the end of last April. By the end of the year, six Guinea-Bissau teachers should complete their studies at the School of Education in the city of Halle, in the GDR. These teachers will be the first high-level cadres in education to be trained by the brother country. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FRENCH-ARAB BANK HOTEL LOAN--Bamako, 13 Nov--A financial agreement for 1.56 billion Mali francs (about 109 million of Meticals) was signed in this city by Tiecoro Diakite, minister of state firms and enterprises of Mali, and M. de la Valette, representative of the French-Arab Bank of International Investments and of the National Bank of Paris. The agreement envisages the application of the capital in the Mali hotel industry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 8] 11,634

CSO: 4401

REPORTAGE ON MACHEL'S VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Visit to Frunze

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 3

["Some extracts" from speech by President Samora Machel at a rally in Frunze, capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic, on 20 November]

> [Excerpts] During a rally held the day before yesterday in Frunze, capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic, President Samora Machel stressed the friendship existing between the peoples of Mozambique and the USSR. Here are some extracts from President Samora Machel's speech:

First of all, we want to thank you for the words addressed to the Mozambican people and their vanguard party, the FRELIMO Party, a Marxist-Leninist party. They are not mere words. They are profound; they come from the bottom of each Soviet citizen's heart. They convey the admiration, friendship, fraternity and comradeship between our peoples, between our parties. They convey proletarian internationalism.

These words of warmth and affection could only have been addressed to those belonging to the same family. What family? The socialist family.

We find the Soviet people have an extraordinary past.

In the Soviet Union we defeated the reactionary forces. We defeated the big landowners; we defeated the exploiters; we defeated the agents of imperialism; and Lenin proclaimed the first socialist state here on our planet.

And the revolution was not limited to the Soviet Union. Today the revolution, socialism is being built on four continents. The people of all continents want the revolution. They abhor exploitation. They are fighting against oppression; they are fighting against racism; they are fighting against apartheid--a daily burden on our continent, on Africa.

But we want to say to you: we will overcome. In Mozambique, we defeated colonialism, we achieved freedom, we proclaimed independence. Today we are a sovereign state.

The armed struggle is the highest form of our culture. And we are winning ideologically. Our current enemy is now making its appearance. Our current enemy is

underdevelopment. We are fighting against poverty, against misery. And when we say that we mean: hunger in our country, organized by the exploiters, by the colonialists, by the racists. That is what we are fighting against. Against privation, against lack of shelter. We are fighting for building schools, for building a hospital. In short, the happiness and well-being of each citizen.

And with the help of the Soviet people, led by their great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by the great internationalist and great revolutionary, their outstanding leader Leonid Brezhnev, we will also overcome underdevelopment in Mozambique.

To have political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, this friendship must be based on a solid foundation and, above all, on Marxism-Leninism. For that reason, since the first moment we set foot in this great land, we have not felt like strangers. We have felt right at home.

Our conversations wtih Comrade Leonid Brezhnev were very fruitful. Leaders of the USSR party and state participated. These conversations essentially were about our cooperation in all fields, in all sectors of activity. We can say they were very successful.

Our cooperation will constantly increase; as in the past, our cooperation will be mutually advantageous to our peoples, for the benefit of our peoples. It will consolidate socialism in Mozambique.

The understanding shown in the conversations, the results achieved therein reveal that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries continue to be the steady bulwark, the solid rearguard of all the peoples and nations that are struggling for their liberation, that are struggling for progress, for peace, for understanding, for socialism; that are struggling to liquidate exploitation of man by man, that struggle for happiness and well-being.

The results of the conversations are a guarantee that socialism will be consolidated in Mozambique and cooperation between our countries will benefit the interests of our peoples.

We wish to transmit the warmest greetings from the Mozambican communists, from the Mozambican workers, the Mozambican peasants and cooperativists, from all Mozambican workers and say: "Long live communism in the Soviet Union. Long live the leader of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev. Best wishes for the success of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

May our relations grow ever stronger.

Against Capitalism

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 3

["Full text" of speech by President Samora Machel at a rally in Tashkant, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, on 22 November]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel attended a Mozambique-Soviet Union friendship rally yesterday morning in the city

of Tashkent. On the occasion the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution gave the important speech which we transcribe below in full:

Comrade Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee;

Comrade leaders of the party and state of the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic;

Comrades and friends:

Thank you, people of Uzbekistan, for the words addressed to the Mozambican people and their FRELIMO Party. Thank you, people of Uzbekistan, your workers, your peasants, your revolutionary intellectuals, all the Uzbek workers represented so honorably by you here today.

Thank you, Uzbek communists, for being able to mobilize the people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of friendship and fraternity between peoples.

Your words were of friendship, of solidarity, of comradeship in arms. Your words convey the feeling of class unity that unites the Soviet workers with the Mozambican workers, unity that was forged and is being cemented by our common past, by our history of suffering, by our common struggle against the forces of feudalism, the forces of reaction, the forces of colonialism, the forces of imperialism.

We said that our peoples are identical in our past, in our present and in our future. It is true. But the Mozambican people have not had 56 years of socialism. The Mozambican people are emerging from five centuries of colonial-capitalist domination. The Mozambican people have just ended 16 years of war. They had to take up arms and struggle for 10 years against Portuguese colonialism. They had to take up arms and struggle 5 more years against the Rhodesian racists, to achieve their freedom, their independence, to reaffirm their personality, to carry high the banner of solidarity and proletarian internationalism, to reaffirm their culture.

We freed ourselves. We are free. We are independent. And we did not struggle, we did not sacrifice in order to become the new exploiters. We do not know how to manage capitalism. We refuse to be managers of capitalism; we refuse to learn how to exploit the people. The blood that we shed during the armed struggle demands that the happiness and well-being of our people become a reality. Happiness that only socialism and communism can bring.

Just as the people of Uzbekistan 56 years ago, today also the war of the Mozambican people is against hunger, is against poverty, is against sickness, is against illiteracy, is against ignorance, is against superstition. Today our struggle is for everyone to have food to eat, for everyone to have clothes to wear, for everyone to have shoes, and for everyone to have a home. It is for our children to be born and to live, to go to school, to have nurseries, to be happy, to have toys and candy, a balloon, a tricycle, a ball. All this brings joy to the child. It develops the child; it develops the child's intelligence. This is what you have done in your country. Thank you, Comrade Rashidov.

Today our struggle is for our women, our mothers and sisters, to be really free women, healthy, elegant, beautiful as the women of the Soviet Union, as the women of Uzbekistan. It is for our old people to be able to live happily; it is for everyone to have hospital and medical care; it is for our culture to flourish even more, to become the sun that warms us and is maintained forever.

That is why we in our country decided to make the decade of the Eighties the decade of victory over underdevelopment, the decade in which we will complete the socialization of agriculture, relatively advanced mechanization; the decade when our industrial base will be consolidated. And, with your help, we will be victorious. With your solidarity, with your support, friendship and cooperation, we are sure we will triumph. We are certain of victory because we have a Marxist-Leninist party, the firm FRELIMO Party, rooted in the people, because we have our people united in the decision to build happiness, because our people are generous, our people are hard workers, our people are not afraid of difficulties and are not afraid to sacrifice; because our nation is rich; it has great potential. Because victory is being organized and we are organizing victory.

We are sure of victory because of the ties of fraternal cooperation, based upon proletarian internationalism, that we are developing with the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries.

We came to the Soviet Union on a visit of friendship. We are returning to our country with highly beneficial results. Our friendship has been strengthened. Our mutually advantageous cooperation will expand. In this visit we met with complete understanding from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, influential communist, militant and dedicated internationalist, reliable friend of the Mozambican people and promoter of our unity and cooperation. Cooperation between our two peoples, the Mozambican people and the Soviet people, made a qualitative leap. Our visit was a success. And we are sure that many Uzbek workers will soon come to Mozambique, to teach us how to grow cotton, to teach us how to grow wheat, to teach us how to cultivate silk, to teach us how to produce rice, to teach us how to produce corn, to become well dressed, so that we can become elegant, as you are. We are sure of this.

We are certain the Uzbek comrades will be able to blend their intelligence, their energy, with their Mozambican brothers in arms, in various fields of activity.

On behalf of the Mozambican people, on behalf of the FRELIMO Party, on behalf of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we say: you will be welcome. You will be right at home with us, just as we are here. You will be part of our family, the socialist family.

Of course, you will not find the same material living conditions that you enjoy in your country, but you will find friendship and affection, you will find understanding and joy, you will find solidarity and fraternity, you will find work and the certainty of victory.

Communique on Mutual Goals

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Agreement of cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union signed by President Samora Machel and Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev during the former's visit to the USSR; date and place not given] .

> [Text] An agreement of cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was signed by President Samora Machel and Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev during the Mozambican leader's visit to the USSR. The complete text of the agreement is as follows:

The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

Relying upon the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity forged between the FRELIMO and the CPSU during the armed struggle of the Mozambican people for national independence and developed since proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

Motivated by the common desire to continue developing and strengthening fraternal cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU, important basis of Mozambican-Soviet relations,

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, by the interests of the universal struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, signed this agreement, in accordance with which the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU declare their intention to:

1. Constantly increase interparty relations at all levels;

2. Contribute to greater development of the close relations of friendship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union at the state level;

3. Contribute by all means in a spirit of comradeship toward exchange of experiences in party work and exchange of opinions about questions of mutual interest and information about activities of both parties;

4. Increase cooperation in preparing party cadres and conduct joint scientific investigations about current problems of contempory social development;

5. Develop cooperation between party press agencies and other mass media, informing party activists and the public in their countries about activities of both parties and accomplishments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union in all spheres of activity;

6. Contribute in every way to strengthening relations of cooperation and friendship between social organizations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union;

7. Coordinate periodically and implement plans for concrete action in cooperation between the two parties.

Message to Brezhnev

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Upon his return to our country, President Samora Machel last night sent a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in which he thanks him for the warm reception he received in the USSR and sends the Soviet communists and the Soviet people in general proletarian greetings from their brothers in arms of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The following is the full text of the message:

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

In ending our official visit of friendship to the great nation of Lenin, the Soviet Union, we send our deepest thanks for the warm, friendly and comradely reception we were given by the Soviet people, by the Communist Party leadership and by the government of the Soviet Union.

The Order of Friendship between Peoples, which was bestowed upon the Mozambican people, constitutes for us a powerful incentive to strengthen friendship between our brother peoples--eternal friendship, indestructible friendship.

The agreements we reached are a valuable instrument for fulfilling the ideals of socialism and communism that inspire the working classes of Mozambique and the Soviet Union and will greatly strengthen cooperation between our peoples, parties and states.

Please convey to the Soviet communists, workers, peasants, cooperativists and revolutionary intellectuals best proletarian wishes from their brothers in arms of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

On the eve of the 26th Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we wish the Congress the greatest success, certain that it will be able to establish new and great tasks for the Soviet workers to consolidate building the material and technical bases of communist society.

We wish you, dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, good health and long life in leadership of the party and state, in continuing your outstanding activities as an influential communist, dedicated internationalist and advocate of fraternal friendship between the Mozambican people and the Soviet people.

Best regards,
The Struggle Continues,
Samora Moises Machel
President of the FRELIMO Party
President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

8834
CSO: 4401

MACHEL ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] "The Great October Socialist Revolution, directed by the immortal Lenin, constituted a historical turning point in the correlation of forces between the peoples and imperialism, between the proletariat and the exploiter classes," says a message sent by President Samora Machel to President Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution.

In that message, the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique stresses the positive development of brotherly relations between the two peoples, parties, and states. Here is the complete text of this document.

"Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the CPSU;

"Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

"On the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the name of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican people, and the cabinet of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I send the most brotherly and the warmest congratulations to the CPSU, to the heroic Soviet people, and to the Council of Ministers USSR.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution, directed by the immortal Lenin, constituted a historical turning point in the correlation of forces between the peoples and imperialism, between the proletariat and the exploiter classes. The victory of October established the basis for the secure and invincible support of the struggle of the oppressed peoples and the international proletariat. Through many generations of revolutionaries all over the world, the defense and consolidation of Soviet power during the hard years of struggle against imperialist encirclement and Nazi aggression quite rightly constituted the touchstone of proletarian internationalism.

"With the victory against fascism came a spread of the conquests of the proletariat and the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples developed impetuously. Today

real socialism is triumphing and is striking deep roots on four continents. It is to the glory of the Soviet people, educated by its Leninist party, that it can say, through many and varied manifestations of solidarity, including the sacrifice of its own lives, that it participated in the battle for the liberation of humanity, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

"Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and governed by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty which links us, brotherly relations of cooperation have developed between our peoples, parties, and states.

"These relations constitute an incentive and powerful support for the defense of the cause of peace, national independence, and socialism in Africa, for victory in our battle against underdevelopment and for the consolidation of our socialist state.

"In this message of greetings I would particularly like to wish a long life and good health to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and ever greater prosperity to the Soviet brother people.

"The struggle continues! Socialism will triumph! Respectfully yours."

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CSO: 4401

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED IN USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Report of interview with Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, by Vitale Mirni and Nikolai Goluk, date and place not given]

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is visiting the USSR as a member of the delegation led by President Samora Machel. Chissano granted an interview with Vitale Mirni, APN special correspondent, and Nikolai Goluk, Soviet Radio and Television Correspondent in Mozambique. Following is a summary of the interview.

"The discussion between the Soviet and Mozambican leaders have gone well, in a spirit of deep understanding, based on principles and practice that should inspire similar discussions, particularly between our parties.

"Therefore, I am convinced that the discussions constitute another milestone in the history of relations between the CPSU and FRELIMO, a solid foundation for broader cooperation in all areas--economic, cultural, technical and scientific.

"During our stay in Moscow, I also had a chance to meet with various CPSU leaders, with whom we studied the possibilities for cooperation between our parties. Exchanging views with the director of the Soviet Association of Friendship Among Peoples, we examined the possibility of broadening relations between the two countries' social organizations.

"During the meeting with Comrade A. Gromyko, Soviet foreign affairs minister, I also had occasion to take an accounting of the Mozambican and Soviet positions in their diplomatic and international contexts.

"Therefore, I feel that our visit was frankly positive; it now remains for us to apply the principles agreed upon.

"With regard to our visit to Kirgiz, my first visit to this Soviet republic, we had a chance to observe the development there, and we know it is representative of all the Soviet Union, further confirming the reality of the construction of communism in the USSR, which deeply gladdened all of us."

6362
CSO: 4401

USSR AMBASSADOR STRESSES FRIENDSHIP TIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 2

[Interview with Ambassador Valentin Vdovin: "Cooperation Between People's Republic of Mozambique and USSR Reflects Struggle of Both Peoples for Construction of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] "The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has become a profound part of the consciousness of millions of people all over the world as the principal event of the 20th century because that victory radically, for the better, changed the road of development of all humanity," said Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR to Mozambique Valentin Petrovich Vdovin during a press conference given to the Mozambican media.

During the conference, which was held toward the end of the afternoon the day before yesterday, in the official residence of the ambassador, basically in connection with the "63rd anniversary of the First Socialist State of Mankind," particular reference was made to solid relations of friendship and solidarity linking the parties, the peoples, and the governments of the USSR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Valentin Petrovich Vdovin particularly stressed the official visit which President Samora Moises Machel, the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution, will pay to that socialist country within several days. "We are convinced that the Soviet people will offer him a warm and brotherly reception, along with all members of his party. This visit will certainly make for deeper relations and strengthen friendship and cooperation between our countries, peoples, and parties," observed the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Mozambique.

"Under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican people achieved great successes in the construction of the new life and the consolidation of revolutionary power in the country, heading toward the construction of socialism, eliminating the consequences of colonialism and overcoming economic backwardness," said the diplomat who then talked about relations of close friendship and fruitful multilateral collaboration which were developed between our two countries ever since the time of the armed national liberation struggle.

In talking about relations between parties, he said that contacts are being developed between the CPSU and the FRELIMO Party which "are based on loyalty to the

principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and our ideals of peace, liberty, and socialism."

Concerning cooperation between the USSR and the RPM, Valentin Petrovich Vdovin said that it is being carried out broadly in the economic, cultural, and technical fields. "The Soviet and Mozambican specialists are working together to draft the general scheme for the development of the Limpopo valley. Our economists are collaborating with the Mozambican side to draft the annual and long-term plans for the development of the economy." He then specified the various sectors of the national economy to which Soviet cooperation extends, that is, health, education, geology, agriculture, among others.

In conclusion, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR observed that "for us Soviets, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution should be commemorated so broadly in the RPM."

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CSO: 4401

ANC WOMEN'S SECTION DELEGATION MEETS WITH OMM LEADERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the Women's Section of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, led by Ruth Mampate, which is making a visit of friendship to our country, had a meeting yesterday morning with the secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women], Salome Moiane.

The purpose of this meeting was an exchange of information about the work that is now being accomplished by the Mozambican people in general and the women of our country in particular in building socialism and about the progress of the South African people in their struggle against apartheid.

This exchange of information as well as the rest of the program of visits by the ANC delegation will result in study of ways the OMM can support the liberation struggle of the South African people and in particular the struggle waged by the women of that country.

At the meeting, Salome Moiane began by referring to the transformations made in our country since national independence, notably the achievements already made by the Mozambican people and the guidance outlined by the party for our nation's economic and social development.

The OMM secretary general then referred to the very important role played by women in the struggle for national liberation as well as activity that they even now are engaged in to implement the guidelines given by the party and the government.

Ruth Mampate, in turn, in speaking about her country, reported that the struggle against apartheid has now gained a new vigor. "The victories of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe have given a boost to the struggle of the South African people, given them more strength and more courage and for this reason we are fully convinced that we will overcome."

The head of the South African delegation asserted that the number of women who have joined the ANC recently is growing. "The situation has reached the point where women no longer fear anything, whatever it may be. In any demonstration against the oppression the South African people are made to suffer by the government, the women are present at the side of the men. They are determined to face everything," Ruth Mampate added.

During its stay in our country, the delegation of ANC women will have an opportunity to visit some enterprises and sectors of social activity, notably the Maputo Central Hospital, the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] nursery and others.

Tomorrow the delegation goes to Cabo Delgado, where it will visit a former liberated zone and other centers of public activity. During its stay in our country the delegation will also go to the politico-military preparation center in Moamba and will have a meeting with OMM cadres and members to transmit the experience of South African women in the struggle against apartheid.

Besides Ruth Mampate, the ANC delegation includes Jessica Monase, also a member of the Women's Section of the African National Congress of South Africa.

8834
CSO: 4401

ROUTINENESS SEEN AS THREAT TO POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Continuing the War Against the Domestic Enemy to the End"]

[Text] When the causes of the failures in the accomplishment of the plan for 1980 were analyzed on Tuesday by the enlarged meeting of the cabinet, it was found that, among the most important ones, were precisely those ills which the political and organizational offensive has already enabled us to detect. In particular we have here disorganization, lack of discipline, neglect, sabotage, red tape, a routine spirit, incompetence, and corruption. In a word, this involved the physical and ideological action of the domestic enemy.

This is why--as President Samora Machel pointed out during the closing session--one decisive requirement for the accomplishment of the plan next year is the pursuit and continuous in-depth development of the political and organizational offensive.

In its first phase, characterized by the campaign, the offensive already enabled us not only to detect the ills to be cured or to begin to be cured in the case of many of them. This work continued during the following phase, the consolidation of the advances achieved. It is therefore essential that, as the seventh session of the Central Committee pointed out, the offensive become a permanent methodology for victory over underdevelopment. It is necessary to make sure that the offensive will become a way--our way--of working, living, and making the revolution. All of us must realize that the offensive begins in us, that it is above all a political, ideological, and cultural process through which each and every one transforms himself. Only in this way will we be able in the end to drive out the enemy who has infiltrated our midst, only in this way will we continually improve our capacity, our working methods, only in this way will we make the cure radical and irreversible--amputating where necessary.

Launched against routine work, the offensive today faces the main threat from routine. "Conducting the offensive" here and there, for some persons, has already become a routine act, an administrative action which does not have any profound meaning in terms of the offensive. In the final analysis we must recover the offensive, we must get it going again and prevent it from becoming "inoffensive." We must fight precisely against this danger without a moment of hesitation. The Seventh Meeting of the Central Committee alerted us to that already in reviewing the first phase of the offensive.

It is in this sense that the continuation of the offensive is an essential requirement for the accomplishment of the 1981 plan--and, in longer-range terms, for our success during the decade. That applies to its continuous in-depth development and to its entire political, ideological, and cultural dimension.

To quote once again from the remarks by president Samora Machel, which we referred to earlier, it is necessary to continue and resolutely to complete the war which we have begun against the domestic enemy.

5058
CSO: 4401

BAKERY OWNERS MEETING ON BREAD SHORTAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] To give a correct reply to the Central State Plan and to the problems related to the planning sector, a meeting was held yesterday in the meeting hall of the EMOSE. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo, Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai.

This meeting, which was attended by bakery owners, analyzed the system of flour distribution, sale of bread, present situation of the bakeries, their difficulties and discipline of the workers.

In his speech, Antonio Thai began by praising the manner in which the bread supply problems in the city of Maputo were presented. "Our plans are to organize sale and distribution of bread in the stores. We are not organized in the field of bread distribution," he said. "If the distribution were done fairly, we would have overcome the problem long ago," he added. He was referring to the fact that some bakery owners had incorrect attitudes because it has been proven that some of them sell bread under the counter for the benefit of their relatives and friends.

About this matter and other cases of lack of discipline, the chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo gave guidelines for taking punitive measures ranging from reprimand to explusion from this occupation in cases of repeated offenses.

As to the distribution of flour, the concern of those who took part in the debates was evident because flour quota was reduced by the distributing units; this does not allow reaching a reasonable average of bread production to satisfy the need of the customers.

About the bread distribution to the various stores, the manufacture of bicycles suitable for carrying bread is being considered as a manner of solving the transportation problem. In the meantime, some of the problems raised will be studied more carefully to solve the present bread supply crisis.

11,634
CSO: 4401

WHOLESALE FOODSTUFFS COMPANY DEFICIENCIES REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] "Since its creation, COGROPA [Wholesale Foodstuffs Marketing Company] has never fully succeeded in delivering the quotas assigned by the Domestic Trade Ministry for the provinces," [Vicente Leitao], national director of this state enterprise, told our reporter in Maputo.

The serious problems in meeting production goals at all levels were at the crux of a series of vast and complex bottlenecks, responsible for this truly touchy situation in the lives of the people.

According to Leitao, COGROPA is currently rife with inadequacies, shortages, incompetence and mistakes, and its operation is increasingly jeopardized by much more serious factors.

For example, to conduct planning and programming for the human and material resources currently at its disposal, the wholesale marketing enterprise needs to know the production plans of the factories and of the supplying companies.

When, however, the response is that it is practically "impossible" to fulfill the requirement right now, or when, after a study of COGROPA's obligations, the production units understand that "despite our willingness to serve, there are still some details we cannot control," the outlook for improving distribution to the various provinces indicates there are still many problems and difficulties to overcome.

Moreover, although positive steps have already been taken, the efforts in this area are offset by the problems that still characterize the machinery for importing the essential products, raw materials and spare parts that the country lacks.

Finally, according to Leitao, COGROPA "grew very rapidly," without the means or conditions for this growth, when we consider the broad range of products the enterprise handles (from rice to detergents), to supply a public that is more concerned with acquiring essential items.

Although the efforts underway to limit the above-mentioned range of products are tending to restore priorities in supplies, the "precocious" growth of COGROPA calls for a broader dispersal of efforts.

6362
CSO: 4401

UN FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The United Nations WFP [World Food Program] will provide 28,672 tons of food for forestry project workers, in support of the working plan to promote forestry development in Manica and Maputo provinces; this agreement was signed on 12 November 1980 by Janet Rae Mondlane, national director of international cooperation, and by Juan Blanch-Soler, the UN/WFP representative in the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique.]

According to the WFP representative, this agreement is the largest signed so far with any member nation in the UN's history and will help the Forestry and Wild Life Department of the Ministry of Agriculture increase the planting of rapid-growth varieties in Manica and Maputo provinces, to provide raw material for forestry industries and supply the urban populations with charcoal and firewood.

These are the biggest forestry projects in our country: the project to develop forests and forestry industries in Manica and the planting project to produce firewood and charcoal in Maputo. The Manica project mainly consists of planting tropical pines and setting up a forest products industrial complex which will include a sawmill, a plywood factory and a combined pulp and paper factory.

The primary purpose of the Maputo project is to plant eucalyptus trees to provide a large share of the firewood and charcoal needed in the city of Maputo.

Both projects include protective measures against fires, road building, development of small animal stock raising, agricultural production, construction of communal villages and health clinics, and vocational training for the workers.

The aid granted yesterday is the result of the PRM's request to the WFP. In response to the Mozambique Government, the WFP approved the food assistance program during the 10th session of the Food Aid Policies and Programs Committee, recently held in Rome, Italy.

The WFP will supply the workers and their families with food rations, based on the number of days worked. The funds generated by the sale of food will be used to promote the objectives of the projects and speed up the socioeconomic development of the provinces of Manica and Maputo, particularly in controlling fires,

producing charcoal and firewood, raising crops and fishing, and other activities. Some funds will be used to build health clinics and schools for the workers' children, provide drinking water supplies and vocational training.

The WFP will provide 23,406 tons of cornmeal; 2,341 tons of beans; 1,755 tons of dried fish and 1,170 tons of vegetable oil; the total cost in food aid is estimated at $19.37 million, including freight and a subsidy for in-country transportation, handling and warehouse costs for an estimated 5-year period.

9479
CSO: 4401

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL'S MARITAL PROBLEMS AIRED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party yesterday released a communique which we are publishing in its entirety below.

The Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party met on 6 November to analyze the grave problems which for quite some time have been besetting the family life of one of its members, Comrade Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe.

The behavior, the attitudes, the family life of the wife of Comrade Mariano Matsinhe, Mrs Margarida Mandlate, as a matter of fact, have constituted an open and declared clash with the political line of the FRELIMO Party, a conflict with the most elementary principles of education, morality, and ethics. Like a vulgar aspirant to membership in the bourgeoisie, Mrs Margarida Mandlate in her daily life permanently displays her admiration for the decadent tastes and values of the bourgeoisie.

Her attitudes and behavior are all the more serious since she is the wife of one of the leaders of our party and our government.

Having been married 12 years ago, at a time when our people was struggling by force of arms against Portuguese colonialism, Mrs Margarida Mandlate began ever since then to display attitudes of tribalism, regionalism, racism, individualism, seeking to create, through intrigue, situations of divisionism and bad relations between her husband, who already then was a leader of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and the cadres and fighting men.

Realizing that these were the vestiges of colonial-capitalist society which had educated her and which had swept her along, the FRELIMO tried by all means to change her, to educate her, to try to get her to live the reality of the struggle of our people, to become involved in activities where she could learn how to live with the people and for the people. The FRELIMO Directorate itself, through personal contacts, tried to make her see her weaknesses and mistakes so that she might reflect upon them and get back on the right track.

Mrs Margarida Mandlate responded to the efforts made by the FRELIMO Directorate by sticking to her negative attitudes and ways of behavior of tribalism, regionalism, racism, intriguing, vanity, and personal ostentatiousness. This reaction by Mrs

Margarida Mandlate to the efforts of the FRELIMO Directorate began to demonstrate her resistance to the transformation which the people and the revolution were demanding of her. This attitude has been taking hold for the past 10 years, a period of time during which there was constant conflict at home.

After independence, in spite of warnings regarding the reality which she was going to find in Lourenco Marques at that time, Mrs Margarida Mandlate insisted on continuing with her negative behavior. Her behavior continues to display moral values characterized by bourgeois society. Having come from a poor and modest family--which through hard work and sacrifice enabled her to have an education--she denied her class origin, she easily forgot the past of exploitation and humiliation by the colonial bourgeoisie and instead assumed the values and ways of life of that bourgeoisie.

In particular, her home life began to become the subject of public talk because of the way in which she downgraded the education and training of her children, the way in which she failed to show respect for her husband.

She began to become the mouthpiece for family problems outside the home, telling her problems to persons with whom she identified. Lately she has taken the initiative in her own home to live separately from her husband, even going so far as to create conflict situations for him and insulting him in front of his own subordinates.

The home is not a party cell and Mrs Margarida Mondlate does everything to make sure that this is not so.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party decided to meet to analyze the case, having invited Mrs Margarida Mandlate and some family members to attend the meeting.

In analyzing the case, it was found that the behavior of Mrs Margarida Mandlate revealed an attitude openly hostile to the political line of the party, the people, and the revolution, that her behavior was a reflection of her superficial, irresponsible mentality impregnated with tribalist, racist, individualist values, a mentality characterized by the spirit of intrigue and low morality. It was found that her resistance to the transformation which is expected of her was an open demonstration that she wants to remain on the side of the enemy's values, on the side of the values which seek to destroy the revolution. It was found that her best friends are the big enemies of the revolutionary process underway in the country and that her behavior continues to be guided by her admiration for the exploiters, for the decadent values of the bourgeoisie, to which she feels she is an active aspirant.

Analyzing the case in the utmost depth and considering that the separation of the couple in their own home was already a fact, the Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party decided:

1. Officially to approve the divorce between Comrade Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe and Mrs Margarida Mandlate;

2. To take charge of the education of the children, with the exception of the youngest who, in view of his age, will temporarily remain with the mother;

3. To give the necessary support to the mother of Mrs Margarida Mandlate;

4. To instruct the local government agencies, where Mrs Margarida Mandlate developed her activities, to proceed to a proper explanation of the case;

5. To assign Mrs Margarida Mandlate to production tasks so as to create conditions that will enable her to assume the new moral and social values of the new society which we are building.

The Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party, expresses its sympathy and esteem for Comrade Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe for the efforts he always made to achieve the transformation of Mrs Margarida Mandlate as well as for the way in which he always managed to present the case to the appropriate party agencies and it encourages him to get over this difficult time in his life.

The struggle continues!

Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party--Maputo, 10 November 1980.

5058
CSO: 4401

ATTENTION GIVEN TO COOPERANTS' HOUSING NEEDS

Residences Built

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 3

> [Text] Solving the housing problem for hundreds of cooperating technicians who are on duty in the country's capital--many of whom are being put up in hotels and boarding houses--has become one of the concerns of the government, according to Janet Mondlane, national director of international cooperation.

Janet Mondlane spoke during an interview given the day before yesterday to our reporter in the course of which she stressed the most important aspects characterizing current activities; she also mentioned the major effort being made by the Mozambican government to provide better living conditions for the cooperants in service in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

In this context, organizational work is about to be completed so that it may be possible, this month, to start allocation of about 260 housing units intended for the cooperants.

"Our main concern right now is to get all of the cooperants out of the hotels and boarding houses, in the homes of friends or relatives, and put them up in their own homes. This task from the very beginning is the responsibility of Motecnica which is an agency of the National Planning Commission," the national director of international cooperation told us.

She added: "The question of housing cooperating technicians is a problem which is making itself felt throughout the land, but with greater emphasis in the capital where a large percentage of those cooperants are stationed."

Putting Cooperants Up In Hotels Is Not an Adequate Solution

As Janet Mondlane said, the only solution to this problem, obviously the most viable one, was to build more homes for these cooperants. "But it was impossible overnight to complete the construction of these homes. This is why we had no alternative other than to put them up in hotels, since at this point we did not have apartments for this purpose," the official explained.

Continuing her explanations, the national director of international cooperation said that "under these conditions it is impossible to receive more cooperants who are necessary for the accomplishment of the great projects with a view to the country's development."

As we reported in our edition yesterday, in addition to more than 115 housing units in their final phase, work has been started on about 145 housing units of the "bungalow" type in Mahotas and within the Coop, located in various parts of the city of Maputo in districts with apartments of various types [as published].

Releasing Hotels and Boarding Houses For Use By Guests and Visitors

Once the above-mentioned houses have been allocated to the cooperants, we will not only have solved the problem of housing them as such but we will also have available a significant number of rooms in hotels and similar establishments for the accommodation of those people who visit the capital.

The lack of hotel rooms in the city of Maputo--which has been gradually getting worse for quite some time--was another problem which director Janet Mondlane took up and which is also a consequence of the fact that hundreds of cooperants are living in those buildings.

"A hotel is not the proper place for people to live permanently with children. By the end of the current month, for example, a big conference for the coordination of development in southern Africa is scheduled here in Maputo. If by that time we have not gotten all of the technicians out of the hotels, we are going to have tremendous difficulties in putting up our invited guests who are coming to attend that conference," said Janet Mondlane.

"In addition to that," the national director of international cooperation added, "in view of the large number of cooperants who are housed in hotels, we had to put together a price list which is way out of proportion to what the hotels should be charging. This is why I want to say again that this is not the best solution to the housing problem."

Major Effort to Resolve Issue

In the effort to complete the work in progress, specifically, the latest start on about 260 housing units earmarked for cooperation technicians, various agencies, including Public Works and Housing, Electricity of Mozambique, and the Southern Regional Construction Company, have been making a tremendous effort to complete the work within the next several days.

Members of the Mozambican Women's Organization from the districts of Hulene and Malhangalene have been a big help in the job of cleaning those houses. "All of this enables us to say that by 15 November, at the latest, we will start the allocation of these houses to the cooperants," Janet Mondlane said in conclusion.

International Cooperation Official Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Intensive organizational work is being done at this moment at a rather fast pace by government agencies with a view to improving living conditions of cooperating technicians serving in the country and living in the capital, specifically regarding housing.

These efforts involve the latest completion of about 145 "bungalow"-type housing units in the districts of Mahotas and Coop, plus another 115 apartments of various types in the zones of the lower part of the town and Polana.

It is expected that the allocation of these houses to the cooperants who are presently housed in the various hotels and boarding houses in the capital, as well as those who live in the homes of friends or relatives, will be started this month. During the first phase, these houses will be distributed to workers who are quartered in the four big hotels in the city of Maputo, that is, Polana, Turismo, Tivoli, and Cardoso. During the distribution of these houses, priority will also be given to family groups consisting of several individuals (particularly with children); it will also be necessary to take into consideration some specific cases which might arise.

Motecnica and CIT Teams Begin Hotel Inventory

Another fundamental job at this moment is to prepare an inventory of cooperating technicians residing in the capital. In this context, a survey will be started this weekend, covering these workers who are billeted in the Turismo, Tivoli, Cardoso, and Polana hotels. This program will in the future cover the other facilities mentioned above.

The hotel survey will be conducted by four teams made up of personnel from Motecnica and the CIT (Information and Tourism Center), with one team for each of the hotel industry establishments mentioned.

In these buildings, the teams--together with the hotel employees--will record the name of the family head, the makeup of his family group, the agency he works for, and the date of his arrival.

Public Works Officials Visit Future Cooperant Homes

In the meantime, officials from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing yesterday afternoon visited the homes in order to take a first-hand look at the state of organization of the homes where cooperating technicians on duty in the country will be living shortly.

During the visit, Ministry of Public Works and Housing officials inspected the interior of a "bungalow" in the district of Coop which is already furnished.

Early last night, Janet Mondlane, national director of international cooperation, gave an interview to our reporter on this issue which we hope to publish in the next edition.

5058
CSO: 4401

IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERANTS' HOUSING PLAN

Housing Allocation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] According to the national director of international cooperation, Janet Mondlane, about 300 cooperant technicians serving in the capital of our country who have been living in four large hotels of Maputo--the Polana, Cardoso, Turismo and Tivoli--will be taken from these hotels beginning today and taken to the new homes where they will reside.

During the first phase, 116 of the 260 dwellings (apartments and others of the bungalow type) in the areas of Coop, Mahotas and other points of the city, which are almost completed, will be distributed among the cooperants.

As we have said above, the first phase covers only the cooperant technicians who are living in the four large hotels of Maputo. According to Janet Mondlane, this measure is due to the need to immediately vacate these establishments of the hotel industry, to be available for the participants of the Second Conference for the Coordination of Southern African Development to be held at the end of this month.

Because of the small number of houses in which to accomodate the cooperant technicians living in the above-mentioned hotels, it will be necessary to place two or more cooperants (single) in each residence, according to the number of rooms in the house.

Distribution Priority

The distribution of the houses will be made according to certain priority, and prime consideration will be given to the composition of the family unit.

The proximity to the place of work will also be taken into account and this will be the reason for grouping in the same location or area of technicians who are posted at the same place of work.

Explanation to Public

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Hello, Bila. It has been a long time since I saw you. Where have you been?

Here, Sitoi. I have not taken a step outside this province.

Ah! I thought you were traveling, but since you are here, I am going to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you some questions that have been bothering me from the first day I heard about them.

Tell me what is going on. What is bothering you?

Well, Bila, this is what has happened: Last Saturday while I was talking with a friend and we were reading the newspaper of that day, my friend started to shake his head and say things that did not make sense. We were reading the report about the distribution of the 260 recently completed houses among the cooperants. My friend said he did not understand why the government was concerned with distributing these houses among the cooperants when many citizens lack housing. He told me about his case. He said he has been looking for a house for more than 1 year.... Bila, I tried to tell that man why our government made that decision, but he seems to have been born with his ideas in his head....

My friend Sitoi, our government is and will always be interested in solving the problems of its citizens, that is, us. I cannot conceive nor can I equate this decision with lack of interest in the problems of the citizens. Sitoi, my friend, you must know that the cooperants who come to work in our country left their homes and other innumerable comforts to come and participate in the reconstruction of our fatherland. They brought their wives and children, but because the government was unable to place them in houses or apartments, it was forced to house them in hotels.

Sitoi, you think that a family already accustomed to a certain life style can live in a hotel without being uncomfortable? On the other hand, a hotel is a place for people in transit from one province to another or from one country to another. Hotels are never, anywhere in the world used as residences. Furthermore, if the situation continues, it will affect the economic organization of these hotels, since the prices being charged are not the same as those usually charged.

I am beginning to understand.

The situation I have just outlined is not limited to the capital province. It is common to all provinces of our country and is a national problem, my friend! However, once the houses have been distributed among the cooperants, not only will their housing problem be solved, but also a significant number of hotel rooms and similar establishments will be freed to accomodate visitors to our country.

Bila, how could the individual in question talk that way?

Unfortunately, individuality still has not disappeared. The man with whom you spoke is one of those who place their personal interests above national interests. They are selfish, incapable of thinking about the future. They live only in their present.

Many thanks, Bila. You have been very useful.

You are welcome, Sitoi.

11,634
CSO: 4401

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS END MEETINGS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The need for developing contacts toward the establishment of cooperation programs which would make it possible increasingly to consolidate existing relations of friendship between the Mozambican and the Soviet peoples was one of the conclusions arrived at during the conversations which ended yesterday in Maputo between the delegations of the AMASP (Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples) and the USSARC (Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries).

In their conversations, the two delegations were headed, respectively, by Abner Sansao Mutemba, AMASP secretary-general, and by Yuriy Olenenko, chairman, Motion Picture Committee and Minister of Motion Pictures of the Socialist Soviet Republic of the Ukraine and representative of the USSARC during Friendship Week Between Peoples of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the USSR which ends in Maputo today.

During that meeting, the two friendship organizations exchanged viewpoints on work done by each of them, as well as on organizational matters, arriving at the conclusion that contacts between the AMASP and the USSARC must be stepped up so that, in a short span of time, cooperation programs may be established which will contribute to a better mutual knowledge among the peoples of Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

The delegation attended the activities during Friendship Week between the Mozambican and Soviet peoples and was headed by Yuriy Olenenko; it left Maputo yesterday to return to its country.

Press Conference

Before leaving to return to his country at the end of Friendship Week between the peoples of the RPM and the USSR, the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee and Minister of Motion Pictures of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine granted a press conference in the course of which he talked about his impressions regarding Mozambique.

During the meeting, in the course of which Yuriy Olenenko addressed the national and foreign media, and which we reported in detail during our morning edition, the head

of the cultural delegation from the Ukraine stressed the fact that contact with the AMASP enabled him to get an idea of the great sympathy and friendship which the Mozambican people have for his country's people.

Yuriy also was quite optimistic regarding the future establishment of cooperation relations between the AMASP and other friendship organizations of that socialist country, stressing the fact that the coming meeting between presidents Samora Machel and Leonid Brezhnev will certainly constitute an important step toward the consolidation of relations between our two peoples.

5058
CSO: 4401

YOUTH ORGANIZATION DEFICIENCIES NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] "Although I am young, and Mozambican, I do not take part in the activities of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth]. Here at school, for instance, the OJM has not made itself felt, leading me to believe that the organizational structure is not functioning well, particularly in recent months." These were the words of young Joao Alberto Manhica, a secondary school student in the nation's capital, exchanging views with out reporter on the celebration of the youth organization's third anniversary, which will take place within 2 weeks.

Manhica's opinion was shared by many other young people with whom we discussed the activities of the OJM in their sectors.

The situation, which reveals how poorly this mass democratic organization has fared among the youth, is also characterized by the lack of organization in many of the rank and file structures created to dynamize the process of bringing young people into the organization, and by the elimination, for various reasons, of certain secretariats at various levels.

Among the aspects noted by the young people who spoke with our reporter was the lack of support and encouragement for the young people who, on their own initiative, are seeking to promote activities to occupy their free time in their schools, factories and neighborhoods.

Poor OJM Penetration Among the Young Masses

As we were able to ascertain, the OJM achieved its highest level of organization in the neighborhoods, schools and workplaces immediately after it was created. As time passed, however, both the members and the activists who insured its operation in that period abandoned their activities, leaving the offices to a very small group to continue the work.

The lack of recreational activities and study groups to discuss specific and timely issues in the life of the young people were among the problems frequently mentioned in our conversations with youth in the most varied sectors of activity.

6362
CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL HAILS SOCIALIST WAY TO DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Common Struggle for Socialism"]

[Text] President Samora Machel's visit to the Soviet Union, which begins today, should constitute an important step in consolidating and strengthening the relations of cooperation and friendship between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU, between the governments of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the USSR, and between the two peoples. As is known, these relations were forged during the armed struggle of the Mozambican people against Portuguese colonialism, and they gained new dimensions, at the state level, when the country proclaimed its independence.

Today there is a broad area of cooperation between the two countries, encompassing widely varying fields. It is expected that, as a result of the high-level discussions to take place in Moscow, this area will be expanded even further, particularly in the economic sector.

As President Machel has stressed on many occasions--most recently in his visit to three European socialist countries--cooperation between socialist countries in varying stages of economic development is fundamental to the consolidation of socialism itself. This cooperation, this development of increasingly close ties between the Marxist-Leninist parties and between the states that are building socialism, is one of the primary guarantees that socialism will be victorious in its worldwide confrontation with capitalism and imperialism.

True socialism is being built today on four continents. Ever increasing areas of mankind are freeing themselves from capitalist and imperialist oppression and choosing the socialist path of development. Particularly for the countries that are still underdeveloped economically, it is becoming increasingly evident that only this choice--the socialist option--can insure the progress, development and welfare of their peoples.

In our area, the People's Republic of Mozambique is thus following the socialist path of development. Despite the difficult historical conditions under which our country is building socialism, the achievements of the RPM already constitute a model and a source of inspiration for many other peoples.

The development and deepening of relations between the RPM and the USSR, the country of Lenin and the world's first socialist state, thus emerge as a reinforcement of the natural alliance between two peoples, parties and states engaged in a common struggle for common goals.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ZAMBEZI RIVER CAIA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--Construction is scheduled to begin early next year on the bridge over the Zambezi River at Caia, Sofala Province, it was reported yesterday by the Beira bureau of Radio Mozambique. Construction of the future bridge will be directed by CETA, the state enterprise for Major Engineering Construction Projects. The bridge will be 2,386 meters long and 92 meters wide, and will be supported by 32 pillars. According to Paulino Saimone, administrator of Caia, completion of the bridge construction project could constitute an enormous qualitative leap in the development of the nation's economy, since this zone of the province could become the strategic point for communications between north and center and center and south. Also assisting in construction on the Caia bridge are the foreign firms GEOTECHNICA (Brazilian), which is handling the surveying and foundations, TETRA (French), which is providing technical assistance and construction supervision, and transcomplekt (Bulgarian), which is also providing technical assistance. In addition to the Zambezi bridge construction, CETA is also building the Central-Northeast Highway, for which the groundwork should be completed in 1982, according to the timetable. It is noted that highway construction had been halted because of enemy action. Work was resumed last February on the Matondo-Inhamitanga and Inhamitanga-Inhaminga connection, a 12-km stretch for which the ground leveling has already been completed. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 2] 6362

USSR DROUGHT ASSISTANCE--The Red Cross of the USSR, through the USSR embassy in Maputo, offered a gift of 3,000 kilograms of medications and medical materials intended for the victims of the drought which is spreading in six provinces of the country. During the ceremony which took place yesterday in the capital and which was attended by Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary-general of the AMASP (Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples) and the counsellor of the USSR embassy in Mozambique, the first part of the gift was turned over and it is expected that the remainder will arrive in Maputo on 14 November. The gift, whose value has been estimated at 454,000 meticals, consists of vaccines, medications, miscellaneous medical materials, bandages, vitamins, and other items which will be distributed throughout the stricken regions. As the counsellor of the Soviet embassy in Maputo emphasized, the aid given by the Red Cross of the USSR is a sign of solidarity of the people of that allied and friendly country. Talking on the occasion of this presentation, AMASP Secretary-General Abner Sansao Mutemba emphasized that this aid has a profound political meaning which is a part of the traditional support given by the USSR to FRELIMO. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 4] 5058

BULGARIAN DELEGATION MEMBERS'LIST--Late yesterday morning a delegation of Bulgarian specialists arrived in Maputo to discuss questions connected with cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transportation, machine-building, trade, and other economic sectors with Mozambican officials; the delegation was headed by Emil Hristov, member, Central Committee, chief, Economic Planning Department, Bulgarian Communist Party, and of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation also included Vladimir Lambrev, first deputy head, Department of Industry, Party Central Committee; Nikolai Georgieff, chairman, construction and transportation machinery committee; Kiril Milanov, deputy head, agriculture and livestock department, Party Central Committee; Gerassim Gerassimov, general manager, "TRANSCOMPLECT"; Nikofor Avramov, department head, Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Katchezar Petrov, chief specialist, Ministry of Foreign Trade. Talking to the media moments after their landing, the Bulgarian delegation head emphasized that this trip is a part of the agreement signed recently between presidents Samora Machel and Todor Zhivkov, during the last visit made by the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution to that socialist country in Europe. In that context, conversations were held with Mozambican leaders to find ways for providing impetus for the development of economic relations between Mozambique and Bulgaria. Rui Gonzalez, secretary of state for accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys, received the visiting delegation at the Mavalane International Airport. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

SOVIET BOOK FAIR--"Soviet Book Week" opened on 3 November 1980 at the headquarters of the National Book and Record Institute in Beira. This 5-day sales exhibit will be open to the public during normal business hours and will feature children's, scientific-technical, historical, political and other kinds of books from a wide variety of Soviet writers. The National Book and Record Institute and Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga sponsored this exhibit as part of the festivities marking the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. Yesterday, the crowd of visitors warranted postponing closing day until next Saturday; the large numbers show the public's great interest in Soviet books. They will be sold when the exhibit ends. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 3] 9479

INFORMATION COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--Leite Vasconcelos, taking the place of the national director of Mozambique information, and Lobo Coelho, an official from the office of the state secretary for communications in Portugal, signed a memorandum yesterday on cooperation between the two countries in various areas of information, said AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] in a telegram to our staff. The memorandum was signed yesterday afternoon at Radio Mozambique headquarters in Maputo in the presence of Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco and Jose Cutileiro. After talks in our country's capital, the two parties agreed to establish "a correct flow of information" between Mozambique and Portugal and, on that basis, mentioned some possible areas of cooperation, such as Mozambique's directly contracting Portuguese technicians from the communications departments to speed up the selection process and exchanging journalists to deepen mutual understanding of the realities of both countries. The memorandum also calls for preliminary contacts between Mozambique Radio and Portuguese Radio Broadcasting so they may reach a cooperation agreement. In addition, AIM and ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] agreed that the existing agreement between the two parties had to be implemented and expanded. At the signing ceremony, Mozambique Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco called this memorandum a gateway to developing relations between Mozambique and Portugal. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 1] 9479

OFFICIAL IN NICARAGUA--Jose Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the Central Committee for Party Organization, continued his visit in Nicaragua, at the invitation of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] national leadership, this visit

began on Monday. Yesterday, Monteiro, who is heading a FRELIMO Party delegation, visited the Ministry of Culture and other places of political and social importance in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. According to information our staff received, Oscar Monteiro was scheduled for a press conference in the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon. The Mozambique leader, who visited Cuba, has already had various meetings with Nicaraguan authorities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 1] 9479

HUNGARIAN BUSES--A new fleet of Ikarus 70 buses of the conventional (nonarticulated) type will arrive in our country in the first half of December. The Maputo TPU [Urban Public Transport] will receive 50 of the units and the remaining 20 will go to the Beira TPU. Of Hungarian manufacture, the buses have a 100-passenger capacity. Their acquisition, including spare parts, represents an investment of over 150,000 contos in foreign exchange reserves. The buses were shipped last Monday and on their arrival they will be unloaded directly at the ports of Beira and Maputo. Although the acquisition of the new buses is a large step in minimizing the transport crisis, which is being sharply felt in the nation's capital, it does not constitute, by itself, a solution to the problem. As a spokesman for the National Highway Transport Directorate indicated, at best, the 50 buses for the city of Maputo will make it possible to repair the units that are now out of operation there. Hence the introduction of the new fleet can in no way be seen as the solution to the transport problem, since most of the existing fleet is currently out of action. On the other hand, we also learned that an offensive is to be launched in the maintenance sector of the Maputo TPU, to permit the rapid repair of immobilized equipment, without which the new fleet cannot effectively handle the large flow of passengers observed at the bus stops and terminals. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 2] 6362

INSECTICIDE SHORTAGE EXPLAINED--From the beginning of 1980 to date, the domestic firm that manufacturers Baygon insecticides has worked only 2 months, producing 145,157 cans of the product. The firm, the nation's largest company in the sector, has the capacity to produce about 107,200 cans of insecticide per month. It has not done so only for lack of raw material, which was ordered a year ago. The production from the only 2 months the company was in operation this year (September and October) has already been distributed. There are still some rare instances of business establishments that still have the product in stock, but on the national market it has been scarce, or even unavailable, since last year. Although the factory has a reasonable amount of the basic product used in the manufacture of the insecticides (a chemical product called "baygon"), the plant lacks other components, such as the methylene, the gas, the deodorant and the valves. Some of the components were received this year, but in quantities sufficient for only 2 months of operation. Nor has the company made maximum use of plant capacity, since there have been breakdowns in the machines, causing some interruptions. As we were told by a Baygon official, it is unlikely that they will receive the raw materials for plant operations this year, which means we could be doing without insecticides for a long time. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 6] 6362

CABO DELGADO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Many of the expected 275 Romanian technicians, as well as the necessary equipment to carry out the 400,000-hectare Agricultural Development Project in this province, are now in Cabo Delgado. The project, which will also include Niassa Province, is expected to take 20 years to complete effectively. It should benefit agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, forestry, mechanization and research. According to Radio Mozambique's provincial station in Cabo Delgado, the agriculture sector will focus on production of cotton, corn, sunflowers and beans, while the livestock sector will concentrate on production of meat and milk. The industrial sector will produce feed and oils, as well as various products used in the sausage industry. Other reports regarding the project noted that, by its final phase, the undertaking will involve 20,000 workers, of whom about 460 will be technicians. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 3] 6362

RETURNING MINERS RECEPTION--The minister of security of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maj Gen Jacinto Soares Veloso, visited the border locality of Ressano Garcia yesterday to see the degree of implementation of the guidelines given by the maximum leadership of the party and government of our country regarding the conditions of reception given to the Mozambican miners returning home. According to what he said at the meeting with the members of the Regional Commission for Returnees and Miners, there has been a substantial improvement in the reception given to the miners and returnees. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 1] 11,634

CSO: 4401

CONFERENCE OF THE AUTONOMIST YOUTH FRONT

'Unemployment Cancer of Youth'

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 14-16 Nov 80

[Interview with Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan of the FJAR [Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion]

[14 Nov 80, p 6]

[Text] Following is an interview with Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan of the FJAR:

TEMOIGNAGES: The first question which comes to our mind on these occasions is this one. Why hold this Conference of youth?

[Answer] There are many reasons. But let us say that it is the need for the young members of the FJAR to meet and bring themselves up to date on the present situation of Reunion youth. That will let us sensitize the young people in a better way to the real problems of their country and to the solutions to change the situation.

TEMOIGNAGES: And what is the situation?

[Answer] One of the essential features of the life of young people today is unemployment, of course. Up to that point, nothing new. But presently unemployment has become something like a generalized cancer in the body of Reunion youth. No one is protected from this illness. Whether one has a diploma or not!

In effect, until the last few years, he or she who had a diploma could think of presenting his or her piece of paper in order to obtain a small job somewhere. For the rest, one only worked at school for that. He who did not have a diploma was out of luck. Now today, the young people are unanimous in recognizing that their diploma no longer makes it possible for them to escape the "cancer."

The baccalaureate was considered to be a diploma of great value, but it is no longer of value to its possessor. It once was a great tradition to congratulate those who passed their "bac" examination. Now, congratulating someone on passing the "bac" may seem out of place, to the extent that one no longer knows whether one is congratulating him on taking his first steps as one of the unemployed. Only a few right wing mayors, who have no scruples at all, still amuse themselves with this little game. I tell you, it is almost contemptible!

The baccalaureate degree (I am still using this example because I find it significant) also was a passport to obtain a position in the civil service, especially as a teacher: a substitute for professors, teachers, etc. Now there is saturation in the government administration. And in the field of education the demographic decline has led to the closing of classes. Let us add to that the decision of the government not to increase the number of teaching positions, contrary to needs certified by the trade unions.

Suddenly, many capable teachers and professors are unemployed or suspended from work.

Consequently, most of those who, after they have passed their "bac," go to the faculty at Saint Denis are potentially unemployed.

Candidates for the liberal professions sooner or later will meet the same fate. At least, unless they absolutely do not hope to earn more or as much money as their colleagues today.

TEMOIGNAGES: The least that one can say is not optimistic.

[Answer] We do not want to dramatize things at all. We simply note the human mess resulting from the colonialist policy of the government.

Another thing, look in the town administrations or in other services of the government, there are young men with bachelor's degrees (more often, young women with bachelor's degrees). They are filling out papers! AMG sheets [sic], certificates of birth and death, etc. Is that not a mess? Did one have to get a "bac" for that? The situation is such that work not requiring a high intellectual level or a high level of training will be done by people with significant diplomas. I know some people who have bachelor's degrees who are drivers and deliverymen or clerks at a construction site. That is one aspect of the mess! I also note that out of 1,200 persons with bachelor's degrees the majority of them are unemployed. The two or three who have a job will not have it for long.

TEMOIGNAGES: And regarding emigration, what is the attitude of the young people?

[Answer] The other new element in the situation concerning young people is the reduction in emigration.

The government had established a whole system to take the young people out of Reunion. It was done to avoid an explosion (one should recall the words of Michel Debre recently on television.). The government thought it had found a "solution" to the problem. But the results are to be seen today. This is the result of a policy which is incoherent and filled with contradictions, as only colonialism is capable of being. At present young people who have emigrated are coming back and do not wish to leave again.

In general, our youth will have to bear a constant worsening in the number of unemployed, over the coming years.

But will the young people stand for it? And until when?

TEMOIGNAGES: Will the young people sign up for manual labor? Do they receive unemployment compensation?

[Answer] Contrary to the reactionaries, who accuse the young people of being "lazy," I must say that they are looking for work every day. They go to the ANPE [National Association for the Advancement of Education]. They go around to all the construction sites. They buy stamps and envelopes to write and to apply for jobs. But finally, they are fed up! Some of them receive 2 weeks of unemployment compensation in a year, but most receive nothing at all.

As far as your second question is concerned, you should know that the FJAR has been at the heart of the struggle to get unemployment benefits. But the conditions for payment established by the government cut out the majority of the young people. We will still fight to make the government back up. But on the other hand the young people know that that is not what will change their situation fundamentally. Hence their demand for work. To have a job like other people. To have money. To be able to spend it when they want. To have their own form of leisure activity and to decide on their own life themselves. To put their brains, their hands to the service of Reunion and of the people of Reunion.

[15-16 Nov 80 p 5]

[Text] TEMOIGNAGES: You have just spoken of young unemployed people who emigrate, etc. But there are 190,000 young people in school. How do they see their future?

[Answer] I would like to make some small comments on that figure.

In general, the young people in the colleges and the lycees are more and more aware that their future is blocked. They are not blind. They see and discuss things with their friends, who are also unemployed. When they come home, they live the harsh reality of children of the unemployed. They are sensitive to that. In that way they become aware of things. There is an individual and individual revolt. And when that acquires a collective and considered speed, that amounts to a strike.

When one sees, for example, the attitude of the vice rector and the head master of Saint-Louis, who is trying to repress a strike by the closing of the lycee, I tell myself that, truly, they have not understood anything.

Because the young people have made a clean sweep of their situation. And today, in every school, there is a reason for a strike.

It is up to the school administrators to show that they are concerned about the future of the young people in school. But can one ask this much of them when they are, for the most part, composed of supporters and zealous servants of a regime, whose victims are specifically the young people?

In the FJAR we tell ourselves that each one should assume his own responsibilities! We will always provide our support to the students as we have always done.

TEMOIGNAGES: Good! I would like to move to another question. We note, more and more, an increase in delinquency, theft, rape, drug abuse, etc., in which many young people are involved. How do you see that?

[Answer] We do not have the right to isolate facts and judge them as such. Let us leave that for the sensationalist press, which is bourgeois in outlook and scornful of young people.

Finally, what is this society in which we live? How was it created? The present, colonialist society is constantly based on theft, violence, domination, self-centered profit seeking, drunkenness, alientation, blackmail, and fraud, carried out by a minority of people who have power over the mass of young people. The consequence of that is the distortions which one sees everywhere. We are not making excuses. We want to have the responsibilities placed where they belong. It is too easy to deprive an honest man of work, of money, and of food, and then accuse him of theft. Who can foresee the reaction of a starving man? Consequently, in the FJAR we think that these problems will not be settled by repression and blind condemnation. It is necessary to give to these young people the means of acting like a man, that is, of being a worker.

TEMOIGNAGES: In general, then, what is the most profound desire of our youth, on the eve of the opening of your conference?

[Answer] There is no possible question of what that is. We state in the FJAR that the youth of Reunion want to live and work here, in their own country. This is also the central theme of our conference.

The government has tried (and continues to do so, moreover) by all available means to destroy this feeling. This is done through the schools, propaganda, the Army, emigration, etc. It has not succeeded and it will meet with other failures. Today, even Chirac recognizes the error of uprooting our young people. But he avoids facing up to the foundation of the problem. He does not want to put the colonial system in question. This is incompatible with the desires of the young people of Reunion who say, "We have had enough of a government which is 13,000 km away from here and which does not know the realities we face and which oppresses us." More and more the young people understand that Reunion must be led by people of Reunion who serve the country and all of the people, especially the poorest of them!

This is a normal reaction. If it were not, what good would it be to replace a colonialist exploiter by someone from Reunion with the same point of view?

Moreover, you will hear the young people speaking of that at our conference on Sunday [16 November].

TEMOIGNAGES: Then it remains for us to wish success to the young people of the FJAR. Our wish goes especially to all the young people who write us and contribute to our Wednesday editions. We will see you at the "Rendez-Vous of Youth."

'We Want To Live, Work'

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Nov p 6

[Text] Yvon Virapin, a young man from Saint-Andre, yesterday opened the conference of youth organized by the FJAR in Le Port. In the name of the leaders of the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion [FJAR] he greeted the thousand young people who

had come from different parts of the island to the port. He also greeted the representatives of democratic organizations, members of the FRAPPAR [Anti-Colonialist Front for the Self-Determination of Reunion] who had responded to the FJAR invitation. The delegation of the Communist Party of Reunion was composed of Paul Verges, Elie Hoarau, and Lucet Langenier.

After this, with everyone in the hall standing up for the singing of the international anthem of youth, the podium was turned over to Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan, secretary general of the FJAR, for his report (appears below).

The report was followed by several speeches by young people on unemployment, education, domestic servants, and democratic municipal administration.

These speeches were given in between the singing of revolutionary songs of Reunion and of the whole world, sung by an enthusiastic audience.

Then Paul Verges delivered a speech which was listened to attentively by the young people. On several occasions the secretary general of the Communist Party of Reunion was interrupted by strong applause as he set out the policy of our party.

The conference then adopted a general declaration (see below), a resolution for more liberal programing of FR3 [local radio station], and a message to the World Federation of Democratic Youth on the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

The report of the commission on representation was presented by Jean Yves Langenier, with Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan making the closing address. In the closing address he urged the young people to strengthen their organization, to prepare for a large conference of young people in the next 10 months, and to expand the circulation of JEUNE REUNION, the organ of the FJAR.

An enthusiastic singing of the "Internationale" marked the end of the work of the conference and, after a luncheon to mark its closing, the delegates joined each other for an afternoon of recreation.

The holding of this conference, the level of its organization, the number and determination of the delegates assured its success. This is a stage which will count in the forward march of the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion.

General Declaration of Conference

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Nov p 7

[Text] "Forward in Our Struggle for a Better Future!"

Meeting in response to the call of the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion, a thousand young people of Reunion, from all parts of the island, congratulated each other on the success of the conference of youth held on 16 November in Le Port.

It was a political success, both in terms of the number of participants and in terms of the very quality of the different reports and speeches.

It was a striking demonstration of the desire of a growing number of young people of Reunion to participate in the changes which justice and human dignity demand.

The difficult situation facing youth and the people of Reunion in general, far from being an act of fate, is the result of the colonialist policy carried on by the government. This evil policy leads our economy, based above all on agriculture, to its ruin. Unemployment is increasing.

Difficulties of all kinds each day strike a growing number of families. Regarding our youth, what is the future which the government has made for them? By a large majority the young people of Reunion have no other alternative before them but unemployment here or the trap of emigration to France.

This situation is intolerable. The conference of youth energetically condemns the colonialist policy of the French Government, which schemes, under its demagogical use of the term "department," the destruction of the economy of the active forces of our people.

Taking into account the most profound aspiration of our young people, the conference proclaims:

1) the right of the youth of Reunion to be able to live and work in the country, in complete liberty, for the future of the people of Reunion. No one has the right to exile our young people.

2) the urgent necessity for Reunion to be led by people of Reunion, within the framework of an autonomous government which is democratic and based on the people. The young people have had enough of a government which is located 13,000 km from here and which makes decisions without considering the realities of our country. However, there is no doubt that this right will not be fully accepted except through the struggle of youth and of the militant, progressive movement of Reunion for change.

On the other hand we are aware that our struggle cannot be dissociated from the great struggle of the peoples of the world for social or national liberation. Our struggle is an integral part of the struggle for peace, in particular the struggle which seeks to make the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace. The conference of youth declares its solidarity with all youth in the world, and in particular the heroic youth of South Africa and of Palestine.

The youth of Reunion is the majority of the population. Organized en masse in the FJAR and with other democratic organizations, we will go forward in our struggle for a better future.

Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan Speech

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 17 Nov p 6

[Text] "We love our country. We want to save our people. Power must be in the hands of the people of Reunion."

Dear comrades and friends.

The situation is getting worse. Our country is going off course. Those who lead us have conducted and are still conducting the economy and people of Reunion toward catastrophe. We do not wish to dramatize anything, but it is necessary for us to be aware of what is coming. It is our future, young people, which is in question.

Ruin of the Economy

To begin, I invite you to note how the government is in the course of destroying the economy of our country. Slowly but surely. Here are some figures which are worth more than a long speech:

"In agriculture:" in 1962 there were 24,000 farmers planting sugar cane. In 1980 there are fewer than 12,000 planters of sugar cane. About 12,000 planters of sugar cane have been ruined and have therefore had to abandon this crop. In 1963 Reunion produced 230 tons of geranium essence. In 1979 it produced 76 tons, thereby ruining 5,000 out of the 8,000 planters who were engaged in cultivating this crop at the beginning of 1960.

"In animal husbandry:" In 1943, during the war, there were 230 head of livestock for 1,000 inhabitants. Today, 30 years after, there are only 40 head of livestock for 1,000 inhabitants.

"In fisheries:" 10 years ago the government listed as an objective the catching of 10,000 tons of tuna by the year 1975. We have never gone beyond 1,000 tons per year. By contrast the Formosans have caught 10,000 tons of tuna last year--right near our coasts!

"In industry:" There were 13 sugar mills at the beginning of the 1960's. There remain 7 suguar mills today. And already the death warrant of La Mare has been signed for next year and that of Quartier-Francais for the following year!

I could continue to give figures like that for a long time. But these few examples are enough to show what the government wants to do with our country. Agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, industry--these are the foundation for the economy of a country. It is like the foundation of a house. Destroying the foundation means bringing down the whole building. Now, the policy of the French Government, its political and economic system, aim precisely at this objective: to prevent the development of our country and to force us to buy elsewhere, in large part in France, Europe, and South Africa. The capitalist societies of France, Europe, and South Africa are enriching themselves on our backs.

At present Reunion imports 80 percent of what it consumes! Here is a game: check in your house everything which is from Reunion and what is not.

In short, we can say that the policy of the French Government is to destroy our economy in order to sell its own products and those of its capitalist and racist friends.

Unemployment

Such a policy inevitably leads to unemployment. The number of unemployed increases every day. Every day workers are laid off. Officially, there are 45,000 persons listed for ANPE [unemployment benefits]. We estimate that the more correct figure of unemployed is 60,000!

At present, out of 100 persons unemployed there are 70 young people, under 25 years of age, girls being a little more numerous than boys. No one is any longer protected from unemployment. Here are some recent examples from the month of August of this year. Some 1,200 young people have received their baccalaureate degree. Well, most of them have no jobs! And those who do have jobs are not even sure of keeping them.

For the entry exam for teachers' college 600 candidates with baccalaureate degrees presented themselves. Only 33 were accepted. The others were refused. Last year 30 persons were needed to form a group of artists. Some 1,200 young people made application for it.

Every August the schools turn out 10,000 young people into the job market. Meanwhile, factories are being closed, and people are being dismissed by the hundreds.

You understand therefore, dear friends, how the government and the political right wing groups make themselves ridiculous when they speak of the achievement of the economic status of a department!

This year 1,000 planters of geranium will be ruined. More than 1,000 planters of sugar cane and of vetiver oil will suffer the same fate. And they are the poorest in their profession. Industry has hardly 5,000 workers. This is barely half of the group of young people who leave school in August.

The achievement of the economic status of a department, as preached by the political right wing, is truly ridiculous.

The schools no longer train young people to be responsible men and women at the service of their country. The schools resemble a factory for turning out the unemployed.

Today, many young people in school ask themselves the question, what good is school. They no longer have the taste for making an effort in school. They have nothing!

Whatever effort they make, they already know the result. Resignation has seized them; at times, distress and revolt. From now on we can understand that they want to show their discontent and their wish to revolt.

And as far as the FJAR is concerned, we say to the young people in school: /You Have Good Reason To Go On Strike!/ [printed in boldface]

Waste

The result of this unemployment is that we are looking at a real waste of our youth. All these intelligent brains, these capable hands no longer are useful for anything. Furthermore, a young person without a job is looked down on by the people. He is called names. He is humiliated, scorned, rejected like a pariah dog. He is the one they accuse! He is considered to be lazy, a good for nothing. They see him already as a bum and a thief! He is the one they blame!

When there is trouble in a neighborhood, the police immediately turn to the young man out of work. He is questioned, insulted, even tortured at times. He is the one who is pursued by the police!

Dear friends. Are we lazy? Are we unable to work? We are right to reject humiliation and scorn!

The young people are not out of work of their own free will. The guilty party is the French colonial government! We are /Victims!/ [printed in boldface] Without work, without money, without anything to eat, without a normal life, the youth of Reunion accuse the French colonial government and declare all those who support this regime of unemployment and of misery equally guilty.

Emigration

Dear friends. Out of its desire to destroy our economy, the colonial government has created unemployment. Suddenly, it is encountering and will continue to encounter the discontent of the people and of the youth of the country, as a consequence of this unemployment. Our anger is ready to explode. So the colonial government is beginning to fear us.

It invented the BUMIDOM [Overseas Migrations Office] and emigration. Emigration was proposed as "the chance for our youth," as social advancement, as "national solidarity," even as cultural development! Think of it, "The young man from Reunion taking a plane--no! a Boeing--to discover the land of his ancestors, the Gauls!"

The publicity and the propaganda were beautiful! Today, what is the reality? The young people of Reunion in France are exiles, with everything that involves in terms of psychological or psychic distress, etc. He suffers exploitation, racism, and contempt. Today, thousands of people from Reunion want to return here. But they no longer have the means. They are caught in a trap.

On the other hand the truth is that the majority of the people of Reunion in France will never return to Reunion to live. Some parents have not seen their son or daughter for 15 years!

There are explanations for that:

1) the lack of money to pay for an airplane ticket, which is expensive.

2) the majority of our compatriots have found jobs in the PTT, the SNCF, at an automobile factory, at hospitals, etc. Now, Reunion is far from being in a position to offer 2,000 jobs in the PTT, in automobile factories, or several hospitals, etc. As far as a railroad or subway is concerned, nothing remains but a short stretch of an autorail service!

And the government finds that this is not enough. Now it declares that it is necessary to make 10,000 more young people leave each year! And for that it receives the support of all those who support emigration: Lagourgue, Virapoulle, Debre, and Bertile, the socialist.

But we must answer them. Why, those who love emigration so much, for what reasons do they not leave themselves?

Yes, why do people like Lagourgue, Virapoulle, and Bertile hang on to their privileges? If they are great givers of advice, why do they not give a good example? Let them go!

As for Debre, what has he come here to do?

Ah! Emigration for us young people; that's what they want! And meanwhile, they fill their pockets here in peace!

In this way the French colonial government is in the course of committing a great crime: the destruction of a people. Two examples to make us think.

"In Martinique:" In 1974 there were 334,832 people there. In 1979 there are no more than 311,859. The population of Martinique has declined by 23,000 compared to 5 years ago.

"In Guadeloupe:" In 1974 there were 324,580 people there. In 1979 there were 313,125, or 11,405 people less. In a few dozen years what will happen to these people?

"In Reunion:" The significant decline in population growth from 1974 to 1979 makes us fear the worst for the coming years. From a total of 476,000 people in 1974 we have gone up only to 479,000, or hardly 3,000 more. And as this is not fast enough, the government decides that it is necessary to make 10,000 more young people leave each year! And this happens when we have just seen that the population has only increased by 3,000 in 5 years.

Dear friends. Faced with this colonialist will to destroy the people of Reunion, the young people of the FJAR must be sensitive to that. We are the bearers of the survival of our people, since we are young. We will never let the government destroy our people.

What Is More Precious

Are we young people from Reunion? Well, we should know that what is most precious for a young person from Reunion is his own people. They are its history! They are its culture! They are the economic development of his country. If this is not so, what is a young person from Reunion without the people of Reunion?

Now, we have just seen that the colonialist government, presently represented by Giscard-Barre-Debre, wants to see the disappearance of our people. However, if the government feels itself to be so strong, it is because in Reunion even so-called people from Reunion support the government, apply its decisions, and help it in its tasks of destruction.

These men and women are known. We have to assemble against them, to denounce them, to fight them. They must know that any person who supports the policy of the government is a declared enemy of the people of Reunion and of its youth.

In effect, we see and we hear people like Lagourgue, Virapoulle, and Fontaine sniveling on the benches of the National Assembly, but on every occasion they fall on their knees before the government and then support its policy.

So you call that the actions of responsible people from Reunion?

When the smallest problem comes up in Reunion, they go to see the government. They have never appealed to the people of Reunion to settle their own affairs, to take their own responsibilities in hand. Do you call that the actions of responsible people from Reunion?

What of these so-called people from Reunion, who spend their time on television and on the radio, in order to deceive the people of Reunion?

And Wilfrid Bertile, the socialist who associates himself with Lagourgue, Virapoulle, and Fontaine to say that it is necessary to continue with emigration? You call that a responsible man from Reunion?

These personalities of the political right wing and another group spend their time in selling our people and our country to the French colonialists. By their attitude they assist in the destruction of our people and of all things that pertain to Reunion: the language, the history, the culture, etc.

They have only one purpose: that it bring them money and preserve their privileges! They are in the course of selling off the economy of our country to the racists of South Africa. South Africa is the second-ranking trading partner of Reunion.

The man of Reunion is he or she who loves his country and his people. He fights to preserve and to value his cultural, linguistic, and historical patrimony. He is for the development of his country and the preservation of his people. He fights against the French colonialist government and the exploitation of Reunion. He fights for the equality of all the people of Reunion. He cannot accept the exploitation of the people of Reunion by other people of Reunion. He is for friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the world, particularly in our geographic region. He sacrifices himself to defend his people.

Today, there are not 36 solutions to save our people and our country. It is not a matter for 2 or 3 people.

We must oppose to the government and its supporters the strength of the unity of the majority of the people of Reunion and of its youth.

To begin with we, the young people of the FJAR, reaffirm our wish to live and work in Reunion. No one has the right to exile us! By what right do Giscard, Barre, Debre, Bertile, or Virapoulle say that it is necessary to exile young people?

It Is Here That We Will Decide

Dear friends. We love our country. We want to save our people. We demand work here in Reunion. For that it is necessary that the people of Reunion, even us here, in Reunion, decide what it is necessary to do or undertake. We have had enough of submitting to a government which is 13,000 km away and whose members do not know anything about conditions here.

It is necessary to change this situation. Actually, only one solution answers this need in a responsible way, and that is democratic and people's autonomy.

With democratic and people's autonomy the power of decision will be here, in the hands of the people of Reunion. It is here that we will decide what is good or bad for ourselves. We will do everything to develop the country, to create the maximum number of jobs. We will make here everything that we can. The products which we cannot manufacture we will buy wherever it is most advantageous, in relationships of equality.

Young people of the FJAR, young people of Reunion.

To obtain all that, there is no other way than to carry out the greatest possible assemblage of our youth to fight against the government and its supporters. That will take the time necessary, but the achievement of our hopes is at the end of the efforts we make.

Long live the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion, the center of hope of the people of Reunion!

Young Women's Voices Heard

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] On Sunday several speeches by young people were made which illustrated or filled in the report presented by the secretary general of the FJAR, Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan, at the Conference of Youth.[1] In particular, there was a speech made on the situation facing young women in Reunion today. We publish this statement here, exactly as presented by Josie. It raises many problems, but many young women of Reunion will be found to agree with these views.

Dear friends and comrades. I am a young woman from Le Port. I have had the good fortune to be employed by an association in my city and I am a leader of a youth group. But how many others around me, in my neighborhood, in my city, on the whole island have no jobs?

In several areas of Le Port we have sections of the FJAR. There are many young women, for the most part looking for a job. Each one of them would have liked to come here to tell you what the life of a young woman is in the present situation in our country.

The problems that a young woman can have in this colony of Reunion are not to be found only in Le Port but everywhere on the island. Everywhere they are faced with the same problems. In Le Port we have thought about these problems in each group of the FJAR, and I give you these reflections which we have arrived at in common.

To Serve Man

From her earliest age, a young girl finds herself faced with accomplished facts: she learns very quickly that she was made, before anything else, to serve man and to be a mother of a family. For that she is taught to be a good homemaker and a good mother. Taking care of her little brother, cleaning the house, washing the diapers of the newest born in the family, putting the rice on the stove, sorting the laundry, these are the jobs which our mothers give us when we are between 6 and 8 years of age.

Having been raised in this way, young women pass the torch on to others. We do not want to criticize our mothers, because we know that this kind of training is linked to the capitalist and colonialist system in which we still live. In our society a woman is not considered the equal of a man.

This kind of training we also learn at school. The school lectures are essentially based on the development of women in the service of men. To women are reserved, as if it were nature which wanted it this way, all the domestic tasks: the kitchen, the home, the dishes, the laundry, dressmaking.

Enormous Problems

On leaving school (after 16 years of age for most girls) the true problems of youth begin for us: confrontation with our parents, confrontation with the working world. At that age girls, like boys, aspire to a certain liberty. This is the age of friends, of group outings. This is also the age when, unfortunately, parents begin to "tighten up" on us. We do not have the right to go out without permission (not always given!). We find ourselves acting like a real homemaker in the house. Some of us do not accept this "family prison." They leave their families and are at the mercy of those looking for easy prey: the BUMIDOM [Overseas Migration Office] and prostitution.

Regarding girls who can still find work in Reunion, they have to face enormous problems. Girls are the most exploited, especially shopgirls and domestic servants. Exploitation both on the job, where it is always necessary to work longer and be paid a ridiculous salary which does not relate to the hours of work actually performed, as well as exploitation in the sense of the caprices and the abuse of the boss, who too often tries to profit from his position by exercising blackmail on the young woman.

Beguiled with Illusions

But the majority of young women remain at home, although they only ask for the chance to work. But in a country which imports everything which is needed, in a country where there are no factories, where dismissed workers ceaselessly swell the group of unemployed, the young woman who is just at the age to begin working after leaving school is condemend to unemployment.

She may also be condemened to emigration. Through its false propaganda the government does everything it can to encourage young people to leave their country and fly off to France.

The young women are beguiled with illusions which radio, television, the right-wing newspapers, and the government carry throughout the day. Driven from their country by unemployment, they arrive in France and quickly, alas, discover the reality which they must face:

-- There are 1.5 million unemployed in France, and women are the first victims of this unemployment

-- There is racism, aggravated for a young woman by other, humiliating acts of aggression for her

-- There is the problem of difficulty in adapting to life in France

-- Finally, there is the problem of alienation from her country of birth. All of that involves an unhappy life for the young woman who has emigrated.

We Must Fight

Dear comrades. It is important for young women to understand our problems well and to consider carefully the gravity of our situation, as we have just done. But that is not enough.

It is necessary for young women, with all the other young people and the workers, to fight to ensure that this situation comes to an end. We the FJAR we are fighting for a change. It is necessary to fight with all our hearts and with all our will for this change. This change is Autonomy.

Long live the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion! Long live the autonomy of Reunion!

Youth of the World

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Following is the text of the message which the Conference of the FJAR decided to send to the World Federation of Democratic Youth on the occasion of its 35th anniversary:

The 988 young people of the FJAR, who have met together today, 16 November 1980, in their conference, greet the 35th anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Conscious and concerned over the unity of the youth of the world in its fight for peace and progress, our conference has been held under the emblem of this 35th anniversary and under the slogan of the World Federation of Democratic Youth: "Young people, unite! Forward for a lasting peace!"

The youth of Reunion cannot forget that in war it is the young who are the first victims.

This is why today, more than yesterday, facing the forces of imperialism, with the U.S. at their head, the youth of Reunion recall the oath sworn by the young people who established the World Federation of Democratic Youth on 10 November 1945, 35 years ago:

"We swear to remember this unity which we have forged in this month of November, 1945. Not only today, not only this week or this year, but forever. Until we have built the world which we have dreamed of and for which we have fought. We swear to build the unity of youth in the whole world. Out of all races, colors, nationalities, and beliefs. To eliminate from the earth all traces of fascism. To establish among all the peoples of the world sincere and international friendship. To maintain a just and lasting peace. To eliminate misery, frustration, and forced inactivity. We have come to confirm the unity of all youth. To salute our comrades who have fallen and to swear that able hands, clever brains, and the enthusiasm of youth are ready.

"We will never be lost again in a war. Forward for our future!"

The Image of the Youth of Reunion

The composition of the Conference of the FJAR was a faithful image of the youth of Reunion who have come out of the masses of the people. Out of 988 delegates who presented their credentials, 51.9 percent were young women. The average age of the delegates was 18, with the age group from 15 to 22 years the most numerous.

The Slogans at the Conference

Beside numerous posters of the FJAR and of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which decorated the walls of the Louis Payet gymnasium on Sunday [16 November], the organizers of the conference displayed several emblems in the hall with the following slogans:

--We wish to live and work in our country, for the future of the people of Reunion!

--Enough of emigration!

-- Indian Ocean Zone of Peace!

-- No to apartheid!

--Long live the 35th anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth!

--WFDY: "Young people, unite! Forward for a lasting peace!"

5170
CSO: 4400

PLANTING, HARVESTING CAMPAIGN TO RESULT IN GRAIN DEFICIT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "The Deficit Will Rise to 400,000 Tons: Appreciable Decline in Grain Production"]

[Text] The 1980-1981 agricultural season, which in a climate of uncertainty was quite late in getting off the ground, will have a grain deficit on the order of 400,000 tons compared to the plan's projections. The total grain harvest has been estimated at 674,000 tons.

In spite of the enthusiasm of farmers at the start of the season for food crops, bearing in mind the delay in rainfall which portended bad harvests and the continuing increase in areas sown with cereal crops which have thereby gained ground over peanuts, once more our country cannot get enough from its harvest of millet, sorghum, rice and corn to satisfy the whole of its food needs.

In fact, according to the first estimates of the office of the director of Agricultural Production made on the basis of a sampling effort, which can be improved on, the production of millet and sorghum should be on the order of 552,300 tons. Compared to the previous year when this production was 496,000 tons, a slight increase will therefore be recorded.

However, in spite of this slight increase in millet and sorghum production, the countryside has not, at the ending of this last season in the 5th 4-year economic and social plan, achieved the objective of 750,000 tons for these two kinds of crops which had been assigned by it previously.

As for production of paddy rice during this same season, Mr Coly, director of the Agricultural Production office, estimates it to be 68,000 tons, that is to say a decline on the order of 44,000 tons compared to the previous season. The plan anticipated 228,000 tons this year.

According to his explanations, this fairly sizable decline is due to the fact that this season was not very successful in the Casamance region which usually produced no less than three-quarters of the national harvest. In the opinion of the director of the Agricultural Production office, the Basse Casamance zone (particularly the departments of Bignona, Oussoye and Ziguinchor) has suffered the most during this season which is drawing to a close.

The major explanation for the decline of production in this zone which is particularly good for growing rice can be found in the rainfall delay which could not help but present farmers with problems difficult to overcome.

The rice growers who traditionally used to replant seedlings tried to repeat this method of cultivation in spite of the disapproval of extension workers which was motivated by the rainfall delay; this made them lose precious time which they could have gained by sowing directly. This turned into almost nonexistent harvests for all those who tried to do replanting. Since the varieties used mostly had long growing cycles, the premature end of the rains almost jeopardized the entire harvest.

As far as corn is concerned, it has been one of the few food crop efforts which has done relatively well. This year the production was 53,700 tons while last year it only hit a ceiling of 45,000 tons. This figure however does not reach the projections of the 5th plan which aimed for 62,000 tons by the end of this last season of the 4-year period covered.

This result recorded in corn production, which when all is said and done is a positive one compared to other grains, is basically explained by its short cycle and its capacity for drought resistance at the cycle's beginning.

Therefore we see that generally the results of this agricultural season which is drawing to a close are far from being satisfactory. The 1978-1979 season, which was the best of all the last three and which enabled 800,000 tons to be produced in millet and sorghum alone, was far and away above the quantitatively weak performance of this season, since millet, sorghum, corn and rice only add up this year to 674,000 tons.

The zones which have been most seriously affected are located in the center and the south of the country. The Diourbel and Thies regions as well as the north-central part of Sine-Saloum have pockets where there was no harvest at all, while the northern zone (Fleuve) and the east zone (the department of Kedougou) recorded the best results.

Rice, sanio, and sorghum, which have long cycles (more than 100 days) suffered the most from the delay and shortfall of rain. Souna millet and corn which need less than 90 days of normal recorded rain performed the best.

9631
CSO: 4400

PEANUT HARVEST FOR 1980-1981 EXPECTED TO BE POOR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Sidi Gaye: "Agricultural Season - According to the DGPA [Directorate General of Agricultural Production] Estimates: Peanut Production Will Be Less Than 500,000 Tons"]

[Text] The peanut harvest of the 1980-1981 season will barely go over 500,000 tons according to the first soundings made by the DGPA. Production of peanuts for oil should be on the order of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. The harvest of peanuts for eating will not be greater than 4000 tons.

Cotton as well will not do any better, since the technicians from the Ministry of Rural Development are expecting national production on the order of 22,000 tons. Therefore, for each of these cash crops varying declines by comparison with the results of the previous season are being registered. This decline is even more sizable if one refers to the 1978-1979 season which was the best of these last three rainy seasons of the 5th 4-year plan, none of the projections of which plan has been achieved.

In fact, the production of peanuts for oil which last year (the 1979-1980 season) was 787,000 tons will have come down this year nearly a third, and 2 years ago, in 1978-1979, the Senegalese rural areas had harvested 1,050,000 tons while this year samplings guarantee only less than half of that volume. The plan's objectives were fixed at 1,200,000 tons for this season which is drawing to a close.

The trend is worse regarding peanuts for eating since only half of the previous season's production (8,300 tons) is counted on this year. That represents less than a third of the harvest of the good rainy season (1978-1979) which had made possible the production of 10,400 tons, and it represents one-seventh of the plan's projections.

Cotton production (22,000 tons) will have fallen in volume by nearly a quarter from last year. In terms of production it will only represent a third of the 33,800 tons which were produced in 1978-1979. The plan anticipated more than double that production.

These estimates foreshadow difficulties for the year shaping up. In the opinion of the director of the Agricultural Production office, these poor performances are basically explained by the combined effect of the weak resistance to drought at the beginning of the cycle these three types of cash crops have, by the inadaptability of the long cycle varieties which predominate in these three planting efforts, but also by the low utilization this year of production inputs such as fertilizer. These factors were aggravated by the delayed onset and premature end of the rains as well as their unequal distribution and their irregularity.

Regarding peanuts for oil, for example, an immediate consequence of the irregular onset of recorded rainfall was the chaotic accomplishment of sowing such that at the end of July only 60 percent of the areas reserved for that purpose were sown. The remaining 40 percent were only seeded during August. For these late sowings only rainfall which extended up to the end of October would have been able to guarantee a normal yeild. That was not the case since the last rains fell during the first 10 days of that month!

In contrast to past years it was the Louga and Fleuve regions which fared best this year. The north zone was the best watered area in the country this year. Normal rainfall added to the recent introduction of short cycle crop varieties in these 2 regions, usually the most sorely tested ones, explain these good results. The Fleuve region, which had only produced 500 tons last year, tripled its peanut production this year.

So the Sine-Saloum region where a quarter of the production was in trouble, the Diourbel and Thies regions which recorded spectacular declines, as well as the Casamance region, had the hardest time.

Regarding peanuts for eating, they were the hardest hit of all cash crops because of their long cycle (it needs no less than 120 days of recorded rainfall) and their production is in trouble everywhere.

Cotton fared very badly as well for the same reasons but most of all because of this year's decrease in the area sown following the necessary stop in seedings starting 31 July. This crop effort was poor in all zones where it is grown.

9631
CSO: 4400

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF STABEX ADVANCE RECEIVED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22-23 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "The Second Installment of the Agreed-on STABEX Advance Is in Place: 2 Billion from the EEC to Senegal"]

[Text] Senegal has just received the second and last installment of the special STABEX (Fund for Export Earnings Stabilization) advance anticipated at the end of the current year to compensate for our losses in export earnings.

This second installment, which like the first was agreed to on request of the Senegalese authorities, amounts to 2,075,815,000 francs. Thus it brings the overall total of the special advance granted to Senegal by the Economic Community during 1980 to close to 7 and 1/2 billion of our francs.

One is reminded that, as a result of the particular difficulties our country was undergoing, the authorities had felt it necessary to send an appeal to their Community partners to be able to take advantage of the provisions of article 40 of Lome II. This provision authorizes a special STABEX advance to ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] countries if evidence of a serious situation which risks jeopardizing their agricultural season is provided to the Brussels governing authorities.

Thus as of last 4 July our country had received a first installment of close to 5,257,000,000 on the advance promised at that time. This was done after consulting the documents submitted by the requesting party and after approval by all EEC member countries.

This first installment was meant to help get elements of production into place as well as purchase 70,000 tons of fertilizer and 83,000 tons of seeds meant to insure a good start and good progress in the current agricultural season.

The second installment which we have just received will definitely be used in the same sector which as everyone knows will be specially put to the test this year.

However, as of next April it will be deducted from the overall total of STABEX transfers which will be paid to our country resulting from its losses in export earnings.

Going by what the EEC Commission delegation in Dakar says, these losses for peanut oil and oilcake are already estimated at 30 billion CFA Francs at least.

Therefore that means that the request for an advance made by our country based on the first 5 months of this year presents no likely risk for those supplying it. Whatever the future results which will be recorded in the course of the year may be, the EEC is almost assured of being paid back in full.

By way of information, one is reminded that the total of the funds paid to Senegal in July 1979 under STABEX went over 13 billion. Even if the number of countries benefiting from STABEX were to increase this year, putting a proportional strain on the individual amounts granted, that would not add any more to the risks.

9631
CSO: 4400

DATA ON RURAL WELL DRILLING PROGRAM SET FORTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye: "9.2985 Billion Invested in 6 Years"]

[Text] A total of 9.2985 billion francs have been spent from 1974 until now for rural hydropower projects. This section and urban hydropower together constitute the two aspects of Senegal's water engineering policy. This large-scale policy has, moreover, been good for the establishment of a national company, SONAFOR [expansion unknown]. The latter was an expression of the government's desire to have its input in a sector where contracts amounted to billions and the trend was on the rise as long as the state was not intervening. SONAFOR, because of management problems, was almost dissolved; but apparently it was decided to reorganize the situation rather than taking action to dissolve it that would mean returning to the time when the private sector was in control of costs.

These investments of over 9 billion have made it possible to carry out 1,082 projects that were divided up among wells, hooked up well, drillings and hooked up drillings. These projects have been financed either by the government or by friendly countries or assistance organizations. Expectations have not been fulfilled over this 6-year period, for 2,048 projects were planned. Thus the fulfillment rate has been only 52.83 percent. This fulfillment rate is even lower when we concern ourselves with just the financial fulfillment rate. Investments were to be on the order of 25.668 billion. In the end, only 36.22 percent of this investment project has been fulfilled. According to the region, we notice a large disparity in the physical as well as the financial fulfillment rates.

Cape Verde has experienced the lowest fulfillment rate. For once, this region has not been the most fortunate. The quip, "Dakar is Senegal's desert," does not hold this time. Only 11 wells and 4 deep wells have been dug there. Out of 38 anticipated projects, only 15 have seen the light of day. Or a 39.47-percent fulfillment rate. This low achievement is explained by the implementation of other projects within the scope of urban and municipal hydropower. Moreover, the region's well brigade was only established in 1979 and its engineering equipment is still limited.

In Casamance however, 179 projects were implemented out of a scheduled 320. This is a 56-percent fulfillment rate. We notice that out of 2 anticipated engineering drillings, not one was carried out. Those carried out are primarily wells (153) and hooked up wells (all the ones planned for, 20 out of 20, were constructed). The drillings carried out rose to 4 and the hooked up drillings to 2.

The region of Diourbel has experienced the highest fulfillment rate with 69.7 percent. One hundred ninty-five projects were scheduled; 136 were carried out. The region of the Fleuve has also made a good showing with a 43.58-percent fulfillment rate. Out of the 312 planned, 136 projects were implemented. Sine-Saloum beats the Fleuve with 54 percent: 201 carried out of the 367 planned for. This has also made a good showing with 48 percent: 216 projects were anticipated; 104 were carried out. Finally Louga, also an arid region, has seen considerable work seeing that the fulfillment rate there is 53 percent. All the hooked up wells (3 out of 3) were dug and all the drillings (24 out of 24) were carried out. As a result, out of 230 projects, 133 have been fulfilled.

These overall figures dealing with a 6-year period should be toned down by the trend towards an improvement in putting objectives into concrete form. Noted in recent years, this trend does not show up in the 6-year statistics. Water remains so important for certain regions like East Senegal, Louga, Diourbel, and in some respects Sine-Saloum that we will never do too much for them. To be convinced of this, one has to have seen women in East Senegal travel kilometers on foot and spend the day around a well reaching 70 meters in depth to pull up a pail of muddy water. Every effort to put an end to such tribulation can only be welcomed.

9064
CSO: 4400

TRADE UNION SEMINAR ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Seminar at Praslin

Victoria LA NATION in French 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A seminar on the activities of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles begins today at Baie Ste Anne in Praslin.

The opening session will be presided over by the organization secretary of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles and minister of defense, Ogilvy Berlouis.

The seminar, which will last for a week and will be held at the center for worker education at Praslin, will be the occasion for discussing the means of making a larger contribution to the development tasks of the country.

In the course of his speech Minister Berlouis will discuss the relations which exist between the Front, the government, and the National Union of Workers.

Tasks of the Worker's Movement

Victoria LA NATION in French 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The trade union members who are attending the training seminar at the center for worker education at Praslin today are continuing the study of numerous questions connected with the life and the functioning of the trade union movement in our country.

Led by Olivier Charles and Shelton Jolicoeur, respectively president of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles and secretary for education and research of the National Union, the discussion today bears essentially on an explanation of new proposals for the structure of the trade union organization.

The work of the seminar continued yesterday [28 October], with a number of conferences and discussions led by responsible figures from the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles and trade union leaders.

The deputy secretary general of the Front and minister for transport and tourism, Matthew Servina, in the course of two lectures discussed the relations between the Front and the National Union, on the one hand, and the structure and functions of the different bodies in the Front.

The secretary for information and minister of education and information, James Michel, discussed the statutes of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles.

These meetings, followed by discussions with the trade union members representing different sectors of activity in Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue, made it possible to have a broad exchange of views between the participants on the respective tasks of the different institutions, such as the Party, the trade union organization, and the government.

The numerous, animated discussions made it possible to discuss their respective roles and liaison between them.

Yesterday morning was devoted to a speech by the secretary for education and research in the National Union, based on the character and the role of the union. The speech and the discussion which followed it underlined the character and role of the union as a mass organization of the working class and, as such, a democratic body.

The discussion then continued on an analysis of the role of a trade union in a capitalist society and on the role of the National Union in education for a socialist society in the Seychelles.

New Trade Union Structures

Victoria LA NATION in French 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The work of the trade union seminar at Praslin which began last Monday at the center for worker education on the island continued today for the fourth consecutive day of discussions and debates led by Jacques Hodoul, political secretary of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles, and Olivier Charles and Shelton Jolicoeur, respectively president of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles and secretary for education and research.

The political secretary of the Front today touched on two themes which were submitted for collective discussion: the mechanisms of capitalist exploitation of the workers and the concept of labor in a socialist society.

The discussion was then focused, yesterday [29 October], on the basic objective of the trade union movement.

How to tackle and resolve conflicts in industry? That was the theme yesteday afternoon, which undertook case studies by working groups in the course of which the trade union membe: related difficulties encountered within their respective places of employment.

5170
CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON TRADE UNION SEMINAR AT MAHE

Victoria LA NATION in French 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Trade Union Seminar at Mahe: 'Role of the Workers in a Socialist Society'"]

[Text] The secretary general of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles and minister for administrative and political organization, Guy Sinon, yesterday at the Theatre des Palmes, opened the work of a trade union and political seminar organized on the initiative of the National Union of Workers of the Seychelles, with the collaboration of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

About 30 trade union members representing various sectors of activity in Mahe are taking part in the work of the seminar, which will continue until 28 November.

In his speech at the opening session, which was attended by members of the Central Committee of the Front and officials from the various ministries, including Ministers Hodoul, Ferrari, Michel, and St Ange, trade union leaders, the ambassador of the USSR to the Seychelles, the secretary general of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles reviewed the efforts made for the benefit of the workers of the country since the Liberation on 5 June 1977.

At the same time he underlined the very important place which the organization of the workers has in the political system set up by the people since that date, clearly indicating that in this new society which is being built the workers should watch over the economy of the country, an economy which belongs to the people.

"It is the duty of the workers," he went on to say, "of all the workers, to contribute to the development of society in all its aspects, since this is the only way to raise the barriers which for a long time have lain across the road of prosperity."

He added, "In an economy like ours the trade union member, in effect, represents an effective leader for the mobilization of our efforts, in order to include the workers in the achievement of the objectives of socialist society and to bring them to a conclusion."

The secretary general of the Progressive Front of the People of the Seychelles then recalled that the holding of this seminar was the continuation of a process already begun in the training and education of the workers, in order to achieve the objectives of a socialist society more effectively and to fill the role which they have to play in the building of such a society.

Previously, the president of the National Union, Olivier Charles, emphasized the importance of holding such a training seminar, organized through the efforts of the trade union, in accordance with the orientation of the Front, whose leading role he recalled.

Elsewhere he expressed appreciation for the contribution of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions to the holding of such a seminar. This contribution had also been provided at the time of the holding of a similar seminar in July 1978.

This contribution took the form of financial support from the Soviet trade unions for the organization costs of the seminar and provision of a Soviet lecturer who, in his response to the president of the National Union, transmitted the greetings of Soviet workers to their opposite numbers in the Seychelles, expressing appreciation for the fruits of the collaboration of the two national trade union organizations and for international solidarity which permitted the holding of such a seminar.

Under the title, "The Role of the Workers in the Building of a Socialist Society," those attending the seminar will discuss numerous national and international aspects of the place and role of the trade union movement.

More than 20 messages, which will be the subject of debate and collective discussions, will be presented by leaders of the Front and of the National Union, who will be joined by a Soviet lecturer, Eugene Roussakov, professor of political economy, sent by the Soviet trade unions on this occasion.

The trade union members will examine, as their work progresses, the history of the trade union movement in the country, its role and its tasks, and the place of the working class in economic and social development.

Elsewhere they will proceed to the analysis of the society of the Seychelles and of certain major economic questions, such as underdevelopment, the role of the trade unions in the establishment of a new international economic order, and they will also be informed of the experience of the Soviet trade union movement and of its achievements.

At the conclusion of their work, scheduled for 28 November, the participants in the seminar will evaluate the results of this event, the second of its kind to be organized, with the collaboration of representatives of the Soviet trade unions.

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BRIEFS

PLO OFFICIAL RECEIVED--The president of the Republic of the Seychelles, Mr France Albert Tene, Tuesday morning received the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Seychelles, Fouad Bitar, who transmitted to him a personal message from Yasser Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). On the evening before the Palestinian representative met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques Hodoul to discuss questions of common interest, among them bilateral relations between the PLO and the government of the Seychelles and the general situation in the Near East and in the Indian Ocean zone. Mr Fouad Bitar was to leave Mahe yesterday [18 November] for Madagascar, at the conclusion of these discussions. [Text] [Victoria LA NATION in French 19 Nov 80 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4400

COUP D'ETAT, INTERNAL LABOR SITUATION

One Less Democracy in Africa

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] By removing from power General Sangoule Lamizana, the longest-serving and highest-ranked soldier in the country, Col Saye Zerbo has not only overturned the military hierarchy which, up to now, has been scrupulously respected in Upper Volta. He has put parentheses around a democratic regime, until recently cited as an example in many African capitals. The first statements made by the new chief of state and the first communiques made public by the military reform committee for national progress, of which Col Saye Zerbo is president, leave no doubt on the matter. The prohibition of political activities in all forms and the outlawing of parties are among the first decisions made by the organizers of the coup d'etat.

It is true that it was the excesses of the alleged defenders of public freedom which dealt the finishing blow to what, up to last Monday was the pride of the intellectual elite of Upper Volta and a specific experiment carried on in the country. Neither the trade union leaders nor the political leaders are completely innocent in this affair.

Since 1 October the teachers' unions, for reasons more political than really pertaining to their organizations, had been engaged in a test of force with General Lamizana. While announcing last week that they were putting an end to a strike of 8 weeks, they let it be known that it was their intention to continue their acts of harrassment of a man whom they had regularly taken as a target for months.

The form of tripartism set forth by the constitution, now suspended, permitted the reemergence of sterile, personal quarrels. In Parliament rivalries had emerged into the open which had hardly any relationship either to ideological controversies or to the public interest. For reasons of pure personal opportunism, certain deputies of the minority had gone over to the majority, within which they did not always behave as loyal partners. For their part the deputies of the majority too often did not play the democratic game, except when the latter favored the interests of their electoral clientele.

The economic situation of the country has evidently not been unaffected by the change of regime. Listed among the poorest nations of the world, Upper Volta, whose resources presently being exploited are exclusively agricultural, is

particularly affected by the drought which periodically ravages the Sahel region. Hundreds of thousands of residents of Upper Volta are forced to work abroad. To permit their families to survive, they emigrate temporarily to the plantations in Ghana and the Ivory Coast, because none of the governments which have so far acceded to power has been in a position to create new jobs in satisfactory numbers in the country. The question of development, which has never seriously been raised, is without a doubt the most important of all those with which Col Saye Zerbo and his team will face.

Having regard to the heavy list of liabilities which the organizers of the coup d'etat have fallen heir to, they must quickly provide proof of their determination. No one is in a position to say whether the immense majority of their fellow citizens, already subject to very austere living conditions, will agree to make a supplementary effort. What is certain, on the other hand, is that, after many months, the subtleties of parliamentary government no longer interest the ordinary people of Upper Volta. The massive percentage of abstentions noted at the time of the last elections provides testimony to profound disaffection with the games which have exclusively profited a small group of professional politicians.

School Strikes; Fall of Regime

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Ouagadougou--"The existence of democracy in Upper Volta is gravely threatened by this series of strikes which is disturbing school activity. By their intransigent behavior, the trade union members threaten to bring the army out of the barracks once again," a deputy belonging to the government majority told us recently, with a sort of warning feeling. He preferred to remain anonymous.

The point of view of the opposition members of parliament was radically different. Thus it was that Joseph Ki Zerbo, leader of the Volta Progressive Front (FPV), established last year, said: "We are on the way to fascism because the notion of making the expression of an opinion into a crime is beginning to appear, once one has publicly expressed his disagreement with the government. It is a vicious idea to think that the people of Upper Volta must unite, even by force."

The trade union members, for their part, had held the same positions for 8 weeks. They intended, for the most part and until last Friday to pursue their claims by means of all the legal means at their disposition. Mr Toure Soumane, properly considered as one of the most combative elements in the Upper Volta trade union movement, leader of the Confederation of Upper Volta Trade Unions (CSV), which includes 19 professional groups, then discounted the threat of military dictatorship in these terms: "We have nothing to lose. Those who, on the contrary, have everything to lose are those who today are abusing their power by pretending to lend themselves to a kind of blackmail of fear, to which we refuse to give in." With as much intransigence he contended that the chief of state was sincerely playing the democratic game. He said on this subject: "General Lamizana has been chief of state since 1966, and we have much to complain about regarding him. In any case, it is not thanks to him that democracy exists in Upper Volta. Rather, it is exclusively due to the people and to the continual pressure the people are exerting on their leaders."

The Attitude of "Mr Maurice"

For Toure Soumana, "social conflicts do not threaten democracy. What amount to a real danger for democratic freedoms are the schemes of the team in power." Former mayor of Ouagadougou, former trade union leader turned businessman, Joseph Ouedraogo, who belongs to the parliamentary opposition, noticeably holds the same views. Defeated in the presidential election in 1978, forced to turn over his position as president of the National Assembly to his principal political adversary, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, "Joseph," as his fellow countrymen call him, has never hidden his basic hostility against the present government. He recalls without prompting that it was he who, in January, 1966, called the trade unions into the streets of the capital, thereby achieving the eviction of former President Maurice Yameogo, and that it was his intervention with the crowds that, at the time, was at the origin of the appeal to the army. "If the trade unions," he said, "have been useful to Lamizana to bring him to power in 1966, today they could we'l be useful to chase him out of power."

Like all the opposition figures, former President Yameogo seemed to be rather favorable to the strikers. Retired in his native village of Koudougou, about 100 kilometers from the capital, "Mr Maurice," who always receives hospitably everyone who visits him, defends himself, however, from having held such views. "I am neutral in this matter," he told us at the time when the strike movement was in full swing. For the rest, the only concern of the former chief of state remains his rehabilitation. Desirous of regaining his civil rights, he scrupulously abstains from any direct attack against his successor.

General Lamizana explained his attitude toward the trade unions in this way: "I have never refused to discuss things with anyone, but I cannot accept permanent opposition. Everything is happening as if some people wanted to assassinate democracy, which was given to them as a gift."

According to the chief of state, now deposed from office, the trade unions, having seen most of their claims satisfied, continued to accuse the government of nepotism and of repeated violations of trade union rights for the sole purpose of overthrowing him. "This is not a strike," the president told us at the time, "but agitation of a political character, undertaken by foreign agents who use certain of our people to destabilize the country." He went on to say, in this connection, "What worries me is the progress of communism, due to the activity of a clandestine communist party of Upper Volta."

This view was equally that of Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, who denounced the activities of the same movement and accused it of being in close contact with certain foreign embassies, which he refused to name. While proclaiming, "Democracy has its limits; at present we are going through a period of anarchy," the man who is the true leader of the parliamentary majority and who has taken away from "Mr Maurice" a large part of his former supporters, refused to give in to discouragement. "I am not a pessimist," he said, "because the a. y of Upper Volta is patriotic and will not seek to impose on the people this or that form of conduct." Former deputy in the French National Assembly from 1956 to 1960, the president of the National Assembly of Upper Volta firmly believes in the virtues of parliamentary democracy. The former French parliamentarian, now prime minister, Joseph Conombo, practically

paraphrased Gerard Kango Ouedraogo when he told us, "The Third Republic of Upper Volta strangely resembles the Fourth French Republic. I am not disturbed."

Perhaps this serenity could be explained by the fact that, among the ordinary people of the capital, and even more among the ranks of the farmers, the strike was unpopular. "Parents lived like rats the whole year, sweating blood to send their children to class, spending from 60,000 to 70,000 CFA francs* per year per child, not including the cost of school supplies," a nonstriking teacher explained to us. And he added, "Out of 37 secondary schools in the country, 23 are private and 14 are public and therefore require payment of fees, when the SMIC [minimum growth wage] is less than 15,000 CFA francs per month." One of his colleagues, who also continued to teach his courses, asked, "With more than 90 percent illiterates in French, the official language, can Upper Volta really afford the luxury of school strikes which are so ruinous for all?"

"No One Has Died Here for the Crime of Expressing His Opinion"

In more qualified terms, L'OBSERVATEUR, an independent daily newspaper, critical by principle because its director, Edouard Ouedraogo, said with a smile, "Democracy only wears out if it is not used." He wrote recently, in the name of one of his editorial writers, "Teachers forced by hunger to resume teaching would be, if not more negative, at least as negative as a year without classes." If, despite its sympathies for the FPV of Joseph Ki Zerbo, L'OBSERVATEUR does not go much further in support of the strikers, no doubt it is because he would like to avoid giving any pretext for the confiscation of what long constituted the target of the political regime in Upper Volta.

A neighbor of Benin and of Niger, where military regimes are in office, Upper Volta returned to parliamentary orthodoxy in 1978 for the third, consecutive time, after some years under military regimes. In effect the soldiers agreed, once again, to return to their barracks. It was at that time that one was able to see an outgoing president, a general besides, forced to enter a run-off election after the first ballot, when he faced three opponents. Moreover, the country had experienced several coalition governments, because the larger number of parties there had been the absolute rule for a long time. The present constitution institutionalized the tripartite form of government. Before the coup d'etat the National Assembly met regularly and debated major problems, even if the fragile majorities were often placed in question.

Five major trade union federations lived in constant competition. Freedom of assembly, of expression, of opinion, of conscience were almost complete. Facing the government press were other organs of opinion, which challenged, criticized, and attacked it, sometimes sharply. But the greatest source of pride of all the people of Upper Volta--at least until the coup d'etat--was that their country had never attracted the attention of Amnesty International or any organization for the defense of the rights of men. "In 20 years of independence no one has died here for the crime of expressing his opinion," a high official told us. And he concluded, "It is this priceless capital which we must preserve at any price." Will the new masters hold the same view?

* CFA F 1.00 = F 0.02

5170
CSO: 4400

AGRICULTURAL POLICY CHANGES REVIEWED

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Oct-Nov 80 pp 66-73

[Article by Georges Prelastre, professor at Clermont-Ferrand Faculty of Economic Sciences and author of "Peasants and Collectivism": "Is Upper Volta's Agricultural Policy at a Turning Point?"]

[Text] From the very beginning, the rural development policies adopted by Third World countries were faced with a problematic choice. Should they give preference to vertical structures dealing with a given product such as cotton, hevea, coffee or rice in order to improve the volume and quality of the crop? Or should they opt for an integrated regional development seeking to ensure overall progress in a specific area, in which case the people as well as the various crops would be affected?

There has never been a clear answer to this question. The experiment conducted in this sphere by Upper Volta is significant. Initially, Upper Volta seemed to have opted for the "community development" model which was not conclusive in India. But for several years now, various types of vertical sectorial organizations have been added to these horizontal structures.

Regional Development Offices (ORD)

The national territory of Upper Volta comprises 11 Regional Development Offices [ORD] of very unequal areas. As new problems appeared, the various governments have tended to ask these agencies to find new solutions. The final outcome is that the ORD's have become catch-all institutions. Their many tasks involve providing supervisory personnel, supplying fertilizers and methods of production, building dispensaries, hospitals, a road system and promoting women's advancement. As for the marketing activities, they were originally assigned to these agencies then taken away from them and, finally, given back.

It is obvious that the ORD's tasks is too big compared to the means made available to them. Two main deficiencies are at the root of their difficulties. On the one hand, they do not have enough staff and often their staff is badly trained. On an average, the ORD can only assign one supervisory cadre to look after 1,000 farming units while they would need at least one cadre for every 150 units. On the other hand, the government has never given to these offices the financial resources which will enable them to carry out all their many responsibilities. For example, the Eastern Regional Development Office has an operational budget of some 100 million CFA francs but the grant it receives from the state amounts to 17 million francs. This explains its catastrophic financial situation. In

1978, the badly paid supervisory staff went on strike. It was decided to increase their salaries and to guarantee them a monthly pay of between 18,000 and 20,000 CFA francs instead of the 8,500 to 3,500 francs they were previously paid. But up to this day, this benefit has not been extended to every ORD because some of them are too poor to pay such rates.

The Regional Development Offices get their funds from three sources. The first source consists in the refunds from the SOTIVEX [Textile Fiber Company], a vertical structure initially organized to deal with cotton where profits are shared as follows: 70 percent for the Cotton Stabilization Fund, 20 percent for the company itself and 10 percent for the ORD's. The second source of funds is a 3.50 CFA franc tax imposed on every kilo of cotton sold. The third category of funds are national and international grants. Two of the existing offices seem to be in a relatively sound financial situation; they are the Bododioulasso and the Ougadoudou offices. But the Eastern Office is very short of money. Admittedly, the years of drought suffered by the country have further aggravated these problems but it is impossible to say to what extent these reverses are due to the force of circumstances and to what extent they are due to organizational shortcomings.

As regards rural development, Upper Volta seems to be suffering from the lack of an overall philosophy. The disparities which exist in the ORD's make it difficult to coordinate their objectives, since the end of 1978, the state has been trying to correct this situation and has created a Commission for the Standardization of the Offices which holds weekly meetings. It is too soon to assess the effectiveness of this initiative.

Volta Valleys Development Authority (AVV)

There is another structure of the regional type which seems to be favored by the government on account of the already encouraging results achieved since 1973. It is the Volta Valleys Development Authority [AVV]. The AVV is an agency in charge of controlled land settlement which sends selected peasants to reclaimed areas, mostly to places where large stretches of land had to be abandoned because they were insalubrious and had been devastated by oncocerosis. The candidates to make this move are selected from among the best farmers who meet the standard criteria. Very often they belong to the Mossi ethnic group because the plateau where these people live has a population density of 75 inhabitants per square kilometer and because many of them are attracted by the prospects of getting new and bigger farms and by the advantages offered to them.

Initially, the AVV was placed under the authority of the Ministry of Planning. Later it was attached to the Ministry of Rural Development but now, it is again under the Ministry of Planning. The AVV has a wider area of responsibility than the ORD's. It can carry out its activities in regions located in different ORD's. It is in charge of settling migrant peasants who agree to be permanently relocated in accordance with a schedule of conditions and of closely supervising them to make them comply with suggested farming methods. The AVV is also responsible for providing roads, wells, schools and dispensaries.

Five types of zones have been planned: reforestation zones (mostly planted with eucalyptus), dry crop zones, irrigated crop zones, livestock zones and, finally, tourist zones (reservations).

The goals of the AVV are ambitious. The figure put forward by its officials is 150,000 people working in the areas which the AVV expect to have organized by the year 2,000. Right now, 1,850 families (consisting of 8 members on an average) have been settled. This agency is thought to have a potential that goes beyond the scope of the usual ORD. It wants to encourage peasants to increase the added value of their products, for instance by doing the ginning operations in the case of cotton. When several dams, due to be built on the Voltas, are completed, the AVV intends to expand its sphere of action by going into industrial activities.

These results, this growth, are not achieved without creating a certain amount of tension with the ORD's. The ORD's point out that they are far from having the same financial and technical resources as the AVV which is why their activity is limited and only covers a small portion of the needs of just a few villages. They point out that, after all, the AVV works with the best human resources carefully selected from among the population of the ORD's.

In some areas, the AVV has one supervisor for every 25 agricultural units. These civil servants who are expected to do a lot since they have to give advice on farming methods as well as on matters of health, are better paid than the ORD supervisory staff. Those best qualified receive between 40,000 and 50,000 CFA francs per month.

The AVV argues that although it gets more substantial credits, some from international sources, that money is still insufficient to cover the wide scope of the tasks which it has to fulfill. The situation of the AVV treasury is a matter of concern. With running expenses in the order of 150 million CFA francs, the state only contributes 40 millions. The AVV's top officials want more external aid particularly to cover general expenses. They advocate a territorial decentralization of the AVV to avoid bottlenecks at central headquarters. They ask to be relieved of some of the tasks for which they are currently responsible: maintenance of roads, building of schools, training of women and so on.

The position of the AVV could eventually be strengthened as a result of the creation, in July-August 1980, of a bank specially geared to agricultural needs, the National Agricultural Credit Bank [CNCA]. Until now there was only a single National Development Bank for the entire economy. The AVV has agreed to become integrated in the system but wants to be granted a special status as a Regional Fund. Right now, the AVV can grant loans at an interest rate of 6 percent due to the external aid it receives and it wants to maintain this benefit for borrowing farmers (as long as their income does not reach a certain level allowing them to bear higher financial charges) while the CNCA will apply interest rates of about 10 percent.

Calling for special treatment in matters of agricultural credit, the AVV points out that its organization, of a horizontal type, is working along the lines of democratic participation of peasants in a "mutualist" type of system. In fact, in the initial stages, it will be very difficult for the CNCA to find peasants who are qualified to sit in the various boards of directors of the bank (local and regional boards, for instance). These positions will have to be filled by appointment rather than by election. On the other hand, the AVV has already tried to become structured. It has unit and village committees. There is a beginning of "participation" on the part of the peasants and this will prepare the ground for the emergence of an "elite" capable of playing a useful role in the mutualist credit system.

Creation of Vertical Structures

The problems confronting the ORD's are many and the government is looking for some way to reallocate their tasks. The present policy consists in saying that in the future, the ORD's must act as orchestra leaders on a regional level, that they must be a mere coordinating agency for the main purpose of ensuring an economic development, making the peasants receptive and persuading them to adopt suitable farming methods. It will no longer be a question of assessing the ORD's in terms of their rate of returns on investments. Their financial equilibrium presupposes that the peasants can shoulder the cost of the popularization of knowledge, something which seems impossible at present.

The tendency is to entrust the marketing activities to sectorial and vertical organizations. A case in point is the SOTIFEX for cotton. This company took over from the French Textile Company [CFDT]. The CFDT was obviously successful. It had an excellent supervisory staff and maintained a widespread and effective presence. All in all, the SOTIFEX represents the Voltaization of the CFDT which remains, however a partner of that company. It transports and markets the farmers' crops and, therefore, guarantees them an income. But SOTIFEX has also been asked not to neglect other crops, such as millet, sorghum, corn, groundnut, which should be encouraged by the example of what is done with cotton. And above all, the SOTIFEX uses part of the profits derived from the sale of its major product to subsidize farmers by giving them fertilizers, making more widespread use of the 20 to 30 HP small tractors which work for all kinds of crops. The activities of the supervisory personnel helps to avoid some of the mistakes made by some of the ORD's which did not have enough people on the field such as when they allowed the peasants to till the soil to a depth of 20 cms while the limit was 10 cms to avoid soil erosion.

The SOTIFEX, like the rest of the sectorial agencies, is in a better position to get bank loans, such as loans from the future Agricultural Credit Bank, because it can present a statement of receipts. Obviously, the same does not apply to the ORD's because, apart from the SOTIFEX refunds and the cotton tax, they are financed by government grants and international aid. Should these funds be withdrawn, the ORD's could no longer meet their commitments and banks hesitate to give a favorable answer to their requests for loans. Therefore, the national credit policy encourages the development of vertical structures dealing with marketing. A National Grain Marketing Office (OFNACER) has been set up but its results are far from being as conclusive as those achieved by the SOTIFEX. This office markets about 7,500 tons of grain out of a total estimated production of 1.1 million tons. The situation in the sphere of rice farming illustrates this failure. The peasants are not responding to the organizers' suggestions urging them to improve their farming methods, to plant good quality seeds, to use fertilizers and a team of animals. What the peasants want is to be sure that they can sell their crops at a guaranteed price. But the OFNACER does not have the means to effectively embark on that policy. The price which the farmer gets for his rice is set at 63 francs per kilo but imported Pakistani rice is cheaper in Upper Volta. Local rice is not very much in demand among the consumers: it is badly cleaned and its appearance puts people off. Asian rice is more to the taste of the buyers.

The OFNACER has been forced to adopt a very strange financial policy. It receives international aid in the form of food supplies and a large part of its funds

come from the sale of these donated foodstuffs. With that money, the OFNACER can engage in small-scale marketing activities for its national grain. The OFNACER is trying to build up reserve stocks, to influence the market by buying or selling depending on the price fluctuations, but it is sadly short of funds. Finally, since this office cannot guarantee markets for the farmers' crops its effectiveness is almost nil while its expenses are high.

Some experts believe that on a normal year, Upper Volta could not only meet its food requirements but also export food if a system could be organized to market, transport and store foodstuffs. It is patently obvious that exports do take place towards neighboring countries, such as Niger, but without official sanction.

The UVOCAM (Voltan Union of Agricultural and Market-Gardening Cooperatives) is another vertical structure operating mainly in the sphere of exports (green beans, leeks and so on). At the present time, this cooperative is losing money and its storage capacity is not fully utilized. In 1978, the UVOCAM handled 2,500 tons of produce and 2,000 tons in 1979.

Pragmatic Development

For their part, foreign or international agencies for development aid tend to offer a very flexible solution. Their solution is the "enclave-projects" dealing with a given region or a specific commodity as long as these projects are consistent with the potential of some or other area. This method has the advantage of avoiding the usual administrative heaviness. A "project" has no legal entity in a way but it enjoys financial autonomy. It is supervised by the Department of Agricultural Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and will keep technical control over the operation because its activities are considered to be on an experimental basis.

A typical example is the fruit project created in the form of a special budget account. It has already produced tangible results. In the past, there was a shortage of fruit supplies in Upper Volta. There was, for instance, a whole smuggling operation for bananas from the Ivory Coast. Railroad employees went as far as to conceal stems of bananas in the carriage axles of the RAN (Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration). Today, papayas, pomegranates and bananas grown in Upper Volta's plantations, mostly around Ouagadoudou, can be found in the market. This is why there is thought of turning the fruit project into a sectorial structure which could take the name of "Volta-Fruit" and would consist of production and marketing bodies and, perhaps, foreign importers.

Among the 18 projects currently under study, one could mention the Bagre project for two dams used for irrigation and electricity supply, and the Biessourou project to grow three rotation crops in an area of 210 hectares. These two programs fall under the supervision of the AVV.

The Central Fund for Economic Coop ration [CCCE] is now discussing a project involving the Eastern Regional Development Office which covers a large area (about one-fourth of the territory of Upper Volta). The area has a rich soil and is scarcely populated. In the long term, and from an optimistic viewpoint, the plan is to create 40,000 agricultural units. The CCCE thinks that for this first development project in that region, it would be better to select only the two areas which are best suited for this tentative experiment and allocate to them

all the available credits. Should the results be satisfactory, the operation could be gradually expanded. The Voltan Government does not agree with this view. It talks about a "Balkanization" of the country and is afraid to see privileged regions springing by the side of abandoned zones. A solution must be found which reconciles the different viewpoints and meets, as far as possible, the requirements of the government, those of the Eastern ORD as well as those of the project's main sponsor; all of which is not an easy task.

The description of these Voltan structures leads to several conclusions. When it became an independent country, Upper Volta, like Togo[1] or the Central African Republic, opted for a system of integrated development. This is a very difficult policy to follow. It is relatively easy to acquire a technique, a "knack", when the task in hand is to achieve progress in a specific sphere of farming. But to change people's attitude of mind, to persuade them to change their habits in order to improve their education, their health and their productivity, is a far more complicated task. It requires very competent and versatile cadres, field men who are "jacks-fo-all-trades" and are inspired by a certain amount of faith as well as being well paid. To put it in a nutshell, this system of development is the most ambitious and arduous course and it costs a lot.

In this regard, Upper Volta has met with serious difficulties. Due to its lack of means, the ORD's policy seems to have run out of steam. On the other hand, the AVV which is a special regional organization with more substantial credits at its disposal, has achieved more conclusive results. With money one can always increase the number of supervisory cadres and, if pushed, one can always put one expert behind each peasant. But then, one must make serious comparisons based on cost-effectiveness.

In the case of some crops, Upper Volta has decided to follow the path of a vertical sectorial organization copying the example set by the Ivory Coast, a country which adopted this model, in the form of state-owned companies, when it became independent. As a result, SOTIFEX, OFNAGER and UVOCAM were created. These agencies have been successful insofar as they have been able to control the marketing operations and get financial means (means which are also necessary to control the marketing operations).

But when productivity is all one worries about, there is a risk of forgetting the people and since 1977 there has been a change in the agricultural policy of the Ivory Coast in an attempt to give priority to the human and social spheres which had been overlooked by the very effective and brilliant technical methods applied to the products.

In the sphere of development, the big danger lies in adopting a philosophy a priori then trying to blindly draw all the theoretical conclusions. In this sphere, it is advisable to be, first of all, pragmatic and to make assessments based on results. But in this question, Upper Volta has been so far handicapped. All its development projects have been adequately studied in advance but they have rarely taken stock of the situation afterwards.

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(1) In Togo, SORAD (Regional Planning and Development Company) has total authority in matters of development.

Depending on the periods, on the temperament and competence of the leaders in charge of the economic sectors, it is a good thing to reappraise the doctrines from time to time, without creating instability of course, and to avoid carrying the principles to their logical conclusions as it is good to make policy changes when the facts gathered indicate that a system has weaknesses or faults. This "reappraisal" is what the Ivory Coast is attempting to do today. That country is trying to evolve towards an integrated development without abandoning the sectorial development which has had overall positive results. It is this kind of change, but in the opposite direction, that is taking place in Upper Volta under the pressure of its needs. Upper Volta wants to superimpose a sectorial development system on the integrated model.

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ARMY OBSERVES NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Defense Minister Speaks

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4 Nov 80 pp 1,4,5,10

[Text] One November 1961 to 1 November 1980: the Upper Voltan Army is 19 years old. This anniversary was celebrated all across our land last Saturday at the same time Christians were celebrating All Saints Day. It was 3 January Square in Ouagadougou which was the site for the event which included the speech by the Defense Minister Francois Bouda, awards, a very nice parade, and the inauguration of the new Ouagadougou officer's mess.

We offer you the entire text of the speech made by Francois Bouda, minister of defense and veteran affairs:

"When every year about the same time our National Army finds itself in the limelight of the news and public interest, it sees this anniversary as the occasion to recall first of all that it is, in its broadest scope, the army of the people in the service of the people.

In spite of traditional flourish which is associated with its background, military spirit is not a matter of strutting around for pleasure, nor is it improving one's self-satisfaction. Quite the contrary; the sharp and continuous awareness of duty, the feeling of being in the service of a great cause, and accepting in advance all the sacrifices that circumstances can require contribute at all levels of the hierarchy towards the creation of that natural aristocracy which is called military spirit.

And that military spirit, more particularly in these developing countries of ours, must encompass an area of concern expanded to cover the aspirations and the needs of the greatest number of people. That means that the feeling of being special, which can be sensed as much by military men themselves as by people not in the military, is in reality the expression of a complex feeling in which respect dominates, respect which the spirit of any vocation which is fully shouldered naturally produces in all the circumstances in which it becomes manifest.

And so our National Army stands guard, its gaze fixed on the borders, but well beyond our immediate territorial borders, to the extent that foreign struggles for influence which are growing more intense and specific represent challenges and dangers, since, after Asia and the Middle East, Africa in its turn is reaching stormy seas. That explains our duty to be vigilant.

Therefore, our National Army has the eminently difficult job of combining flawless national patriotism, limitless and unmeasurable availability in the economic area in relation to needs and means which still remain irreconcilable, and perhaps even also remaining sometimes the ultimate reference point in circumstances of national safety.

There, Mister President, president of the republic, head of our armed forces, is the tough and stern mission which our National Army, under your high authority, intends to take on, without fear and without weakness. No one can doubt that carrying out this assignment is perilous, since the means given for it could never be sufficient to guard so many fronts. It makes up for it with devotion, selflessness, and patriotism.

Of course the secrecy which must surround matters of national defense forbids such a subject to be taken up in a public speech. So I will allow myself to go over certain other areas, in a theoretical sense secondary ones but nonetheless important ones because of the effort devoted to them.

But I must first of all, after having regretfully saluted the departure of General Baba Sy, express our total satisfaction to have found in the person of General Bila Zagre a chief of general staff whose good points, competence and determination constitute the best guarantees for the future of our military establishment. And thus, without dramatic disruption, with the smiling but firm authority which we know him for, the new chief of general staff has undertaken, and pursued with diligence, actions intended to maintain and develop the dynamism of the armed forces while continuing activities previously begun.

I will content myself with saying that in the first instance these different actions are concerned with discipline, training, relations of the army to the population at large and military-paramilitary relations. Then, in the troubled area of activities for building up the nation, new formulas are being sought and tried out in order to best respond to these needs in the general context of the means which can be devoted to it.

Similarly, the establishment of an independent battalion of engineers, including armed and service compenents, seems to be able to effectively contribute to making the military presence and activity within our development institutions even more evident. This battalion is in fact called on to work in close collaboration with the different units of the National Army, with national and regional development activities in mind.

Also in this way repairs to the Ouahigouya-Djibo Road, begun in 1978, should be completed next December; furthermore, this battalion will as an additional mission be constructing military buildings in their entirety and exercise Army prerogatives in the area of city planning and government policy on property.

In order to permit our National Army to take on this whole range of responsibilities in the best of psychological conditions, it would be advisable to supply the officer corps and NCO's with the basic material facilities which are indispensable; with this as a goal, one should mention:

- the Officers Club-Mess, which is supposed to be opened this very day;

- the armed forces store, which is supposed to open up for business in the near future; and

- the NCO Mess-Hotel complex which will be in operation soon.

But the Army is first and foremost the quality of the men who make it up, at every level without exception.

Therefore a considerable effort has been carried on which I think can be already considered conclusive. Beside the actions aiming to restore strict discipline, individual and collective training in the troop units has been modernized and emphasized in order to perfect the quality of initiative, the quality of judgment, the field aptitude and the authority of leaders at all levels.

In parallel fashion, the improvement of NCO's by training courses and job training periods has been increased all during 1980.

For its part the Kamboince Military Academy, in spite of the delays due to the inadequacy of financial resources, is meant to make it possible to achieve a more effective training structure of officer personnel.

General culture for cadres is planned out from August 1980 to October 1981 on the basis of a series of lectures on various subjects dealing with military, political, economic, social and cultural fields.

This quick panarama seems to me to be explanatory enough to show that our national army, with means which are of course still modest, displays an all-round dynamism, forges ahead, and is still a school of responsibility and efficiency for the best service of the national cause.

I will permit myself to make a particular reference to that elite corps of which the National Gendarmerie is made up, which has fortunately always been able to succeed in combining its paramilitary obligations with courteous, indeed even friendly, relations with the groups of people with which it must most particularly make a point of having contact with.

Satisfaction of the Government

To everyone: officers, NCO's, men in the ranks, I express my satisfaction and that of the president of the Republic and that of the government. Certainly everything is still far from being perfect, everyone would want to go faster and make even further efforts. But, such as it is, with the means we have at our disposal, I say that our National Army does a good job.

Long live the National Army.

Long live Upper Volta."

Upper Voltan Armed Forces

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] In the economic capital nothing special marked this 19th anniversary of the establishment of the Upper Voltan armed forces. The varied events organized for the occasion aroused the same enthusiasm and the same participation of the Bobo peoples as in the past. So it was in front of a large audience and important public figures of the city that the military review ceremony took place on Liberte Avenue (Railroad Station Square). This ceremony, which started at 0900 with the salute to the colors, went on with the troop review performed by the prefect of Hauts-Bassins Sie Bernard Sib and by Lieutenant Colonel Mamadou Djerma, commander of the 3d Commando Infantry Regiment. Then about 20 recipients received the military medal from the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Nena Traore, assistant commander-in-chief of the 3d RIC [Infantry Commando Regiment] and from the hands of Company Commander Adama Henri Kabore. A sizable parade which had only military and para-military participation ended that morning ceremony of 1 November. The evening was marked by varied sports and folkloric events.

List of Names of the Recipients

-Sergeant	Lazare Bambara
-Sergeant	Amadou Banse
-Gendarme 1st Class	Yadal Jean Pierre Baro
-Warrant Officer	Babou Joseph Bationo
-Sergeant	Justin Compaore
-Private 1st Class	Sibiri Deme
-Warrant Officer	Tambila Louis Ilboudo
-2d Lieutenant	Antoine Kabore
-Warrant Officer	Naoumani Gerard Kabore
-Private 1st Class	Tinga Kabore
-Warrant Officer	Diangali Konate
-Warrant Officer	Barke Ouedraogo
-Private 1st Class	Guitwinde Ouedraogo
-Sergeant	Leon Ouedraogo
-Sergeant	O. Youssouf Ouedraogo
-Sergeant	Tampoure Ouedraogo
-Warrant Officer	Tiemoko Sarambe
-Staff Sergeant	Michel Somda
-Sergeant	Hippolite Tamini
-Sergeant	Kaoukasso Tou
-Staff Sergeant	Gnabouklite Traore
-Sergeant	Oumarou Yedan
-Gendarme	Soumana Tamboura

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13 Jan. 1981

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